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इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके
Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)

PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

(रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों और (संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों को छोड़कर)
[केन्द्रीय प्राधिकारियों द्वारा जारी किये गये विधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं]

Statutory orders and notifications issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) by Central Authorities (other than the Administration of Union Territories)

भारत निर्वाचन आयोग

नई दिल्ली, 6 दिसम्बर, 1972

आपदेश

का. आ. 1.—यतः, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि मार्च, 1972 को हुए पश्चिमी बंगाल सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के लिए निर्वाचन के लिए 30 इटाहर सभा निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री देबकुमार रे. ग्राम सिसरी पुर, पो. आ. सोनापुर, जिला पश्चिमी दिनाजपुर, पश्चिमी बंगाल लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तद्विनि अनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का कोई भी लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं ;

और, यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, उसे सम्यक सूचना दिए जाने पर भी, अपनी इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण अथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है, और निर्वाचन आयोग का यह भी समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण या न्यायोचित्य नहीं है ;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्वारा उक्त श्री देब कुमार रे. का संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान-सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरीहित घोषित करता है ।

[सं. पं. ब. वि. स./30/71(6)]

ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA

New Delhi, the 6th December, 1972

ORDER

S.O. 1.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Deb Kumar Ray, Village Sripur, P.O. Sonapur, District West Dinajpur, West Bengal, a contesting candidate for election to the West Bengal Legislative Assembly from 30—Itahar assembly constituency, held in March, 1971 has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas, the said candidate even after the due notice has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Deb Kumar Ray to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. WB/L.A./30/71(6)]

दिनांक, 7 दिसम्बर, 1972

आपदेश

का. आ. 2.—यतः, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि मार्च, 1972 को हुए पश्चिमी बंगाल विधान सभा के लिए 24 फांसीदंया (अजगा सभा) निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री अंजुलुश मुर्मू, ग्राम हलाधरजाते, पो. आ. बाडाराजाते जिला दीजीलिंग, पश्चिमी बंगाल लोक प्रति-

(1)

निर्धित अधिनियम, 1051 तथा तद्धीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का कोई भी लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं ;

और, यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, उसे सम्यक सूचना दिये जाने पर भी, अपनी इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण अथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है, और निर्वाचन आयोग का यह भी समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण या न्यायोचित्य नहीं है ;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्द्वारा उक्त श्री अंजूलुश मुर्मू को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान-सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है ।

[सं. पश्चिमी बंगाल वि. स./24/71(7)]

The 7th December, 1972

S.O. 2.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Anjulush Murmu, Village Haladhar Jote, P. O. Badara Jote, District Darjeeling, West Bengal, a contesting candidate for election to the West Bengal Legislative Assembly from 24-Phansidewa (ST) assembly constituency, held in March, 1971 has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas, the said candidate even after the due notice has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Anjulush Murmu to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No.WB/LA/24/71(7)]

का. आ. 3.—यतः निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि मार्च, 1971 को हुए पश्चिमी बंगाल विधान सभा के लिए 24 फ़ांसिदेवा (अजजा सभा) निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री तम्बाओरांव, मेरीबिया, टी, इस्टेट पो. आ. खरीबारी, जिला टाजीलिंग, पश्चिमी बंगाल, लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तद्धीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का कोई भी लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं ;

और, यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, उसे सम्यक सूचना दिये जाने पर भी, अपनी इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण अथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है, और निर्वाचन आयोग का यह भी समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण या न्यायोचित्य नहीं है ;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्द्वारा उक्त श्री तम्बाओरांव को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान-सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है ।

[सं. पश्चिमी बंगाल-वि. स./24/71(8)]

S.O. 3.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Temba Oraon, Merryview Tea Estate, P.O. Hatighisa, District Darjeeling, West Bengal, a contesting candidate for election to the West Bengal Legislative Assembly from 24-Phansidewa (ST) assembly constituency, held in March, 1971 has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas, the said candidate even after the due notice has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, Therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Temba Oraon to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. WB/LA/24/71(8)]

दिनांक, 12 दिसम्बर, 1972

आदेश

का. आ. 4.—यतः निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि मार्च, 1972 को हुए पश्चिमी बंगाल विधान सभा के लिए निर्वाचन के लिए 165 अमटा सभा निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री गोबिन्दामाजी, ग्राम खरवाहा, पो. आ. तुलशी-बेरिया, हावड़ा, पश्चिमी बंगाल लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तद्धीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का कोई भी लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहे हैं ;

और, यतः, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, उसे सम्यक सूचना दिये जाने पर भी, अपनी इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण अथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है, और निर्वाचन आयोग का यह भी समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण या न्यायोचित्य नहीं है ;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्द्वारा उक्त श्री गोबिन्दा माजी को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान-सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है ।

[सं. प. बं-वि. स./165/71(10)]

The 12th December, 1972

S.O. 4.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Gobinda Maji, Village Khardaha, P.O. Tulshiberia, Howrah, West Bengal, a contesting candidate for election to the West Bengal Legislative Assembly from 165-Amta constituency, held in March, 1971 has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas, the said candidate even after the due notice has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Gobinda Maji to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. WB/LA/165/71(10)]

का. आ. 5.—यत्तः, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि मार्च, 1971 को हुए पश्चिमी बंगाल विधान सभा के लिए निर्वाचन के लिए 243 सोनामुखी सभा निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री माजी चन्द राय, ग्राम हतकृष्णनगर, पो. आ. हतकृष्णनगर, जिला-बांकुरा, पश्चिमी बंगाल लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तद्धीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का कोई भी लेखा वांछित करने में असफल रहे हैं,

और, यत्तः, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, उसे सम्यक सूचना दिये जाने पर भी, अपनी इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण अथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है, और, निर्वाचन आयोग का यह भी समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण या न्यायोचित्य नहीं है;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्द्वारा उक्त श्री माजी चन्द राय को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान-सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरीहित घोषित करता है।

[सं. पं. बं. वि. स./243/71(2)]

S.O. 5.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Majhi Chand Roy, Village Hat Krishnanagar, P.O. Hat Krishnanagar, District Bankura, West Bengal, a contesting candidate for election to the West Bengal Legislative Assembly from 243-Sonamukhi constituency, held in March, 1971 has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rule made thereunder;

And whereas, the said candidate even after the due notice has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Majhi Chand Roy to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No.WB-LA/243/71(11)]

का. आ. 6.—यत्तः, निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि मार्च, 1971 को हुए पश्चिमी बंगाल विधान सभा के लिए निर्वाचन के लिए 11 अलीपुर द्वारा, सभा निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवार श्री मोक्तन ज्योती प्रकाश, अरोबिन्दनगर, वार्ड न. 1, पो. आ. अलीपुरद्वार, जिला-जलपाईगुरी, पश्चिमी बंगाल लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तद्धीन बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का कोई भी लेखा वांछित करने में असफल रहे हैं,

और, यत्तः, उक्त उम्मीदवार ने, उसे सम्यक सूचना दिये जाने पर भी अपनी इस असफलता के लिए कोई कारण अथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है, और, निर्वाचन आयोग का यह भी समाधान हो गया है कि उसके पास इस असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण या न्यायोचित्य नहीं है;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क के अनुसरण में निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्द्वारा उक्त श्री मोक्तन ज्योती प्रकाश को संसद के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान-सभा अथवा विधान परिषद् के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए इस आदेश की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरीहित घोषित करता है।

[सं. पं. बं. वि. स./11/71(12)]

ए. एन. सैन, सचिव।

S.O. 6.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that Shri Moktan Jyoti Parkash, Arobindonagar, Ward No. 1, P.O. Alipurduar, District Jalpaiguri, West Bengal, a contesting candidate for election to the West Bengal Legislative Assembly from 11-Alipurduar constituency, held in March, 1971 has failed to lodge an account of his election expenses as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Rules made thereunder;

And whereas, the said candidate even after the due notice has not given any reason or explanation for the failure and the Election Commission is satisfied that he has no good reason or justification for the failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the said Shri Moktan Jyoti Parkash to be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of three years from the date of this order.

[No. WB/LA/11/71(12)]

A. N. SEN, Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 21 दिसम्बर, 1972

का. आ. 7.—लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1950 की धारा 13 क की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, निर्वाचन आयोग हरियाणा सरकार के परामर्श से श्री एम. एल. बतरा के स्थान पर श्री एन. एन. कश्यप, वित्तीय आयुक्त राजस्व तथा सचिव, हरियाणा सरकार को हरियाणा राज्य के लिए मुख्य निर्वाचन आफिसर के रूप में उनके द्वारा कार्य-भार संभालने की तारीख से अगले आदेशों तक एतद्द्वारा नामनिर्देशित करता है।

[सं. 154/हर./72]

बी. एन. भारद्वाज, सचिव।

New Delhi, the 21st December, 1972

S.O. 7.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 13A of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 the Election Commission, in consultation with the Government of Haryana, hereby nominates Shri N. N. Kashyap, Financial Commissioner Revenue, and Secretary to Government of Haryana as the Chief Electoral Officer for the State of Haryana from the date he takes over and until further orders vice Shri M. L. Batra.

[No. 154/HN/72.]

B. N. BHARDWAJ, Secy.

विधि तथा न्याय मंत्रालय

(न्याय विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 27 दिसम्बर, 1972

नोटिस

का. आ. 8.—इसके द्वारा, लेख्य प्रमाणक नियम (नॉटरीज रूलस), 1956 के नियम 8 के अनुसार, सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा सूचना दी जाती है कि उक्त प्राधिकारी का श्री अम्बलाल बाबाभाई पटेल, डेवॉकंट, वैंश स्ट्रीट, डाकघर नवसारी, जिला बुलसार, गुजरात ने उक्त नियमों के नियम 4 के अधीन, जिला बुलसार में लेख्य प्रमाणक (नॉटरी) का काम करने की नियुक्ति के लिये आवेदन-पत्र भेजा है।

उक्त व्यक्ति की लेख्य प्रमाणक के रूप में नियुक्ति के बारे में यदि कोई आपत्तियाँ हों तो वे इस नोटिस के प्रकाशित होने के चौदह दिन के अन्दर नीचे हस्ताक्षर करने वाले को लिख कर भेज दिये जायें।

[सं. 22/28/72-न्याय]

के. त्यागराजन, सक्षम प्राधिकारी

MINISTRY OF LAW & JUSTICE
(Department of Justice)

New Delhi, the 27th December, 1972

NOTICE

S.O. 8.—Notice is hereby given by the Competent Authority in pursuance of rule 6 of the Notaries Rules, 1956, that application has been made to the said Authority, under rule 4 of the said Rules, by Shri Ambelal Bavabhai Patel, Vaidya Street, P. O. Navsari, District Bulsar (Gujarat) for appointment as a Notary to practise in Bulsar District.

2. Any objection to the appointment of the said person as a Notary may be submitted in writing to the undersigned within fourteen days of the publication of this Notice.

[No. 22/28/72-Jus.]

K. THYAGARAJAN, Competent Authority.

गृह मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 22 दिसम्बर, 1972

का. आ. 9.—जांच अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 60) की धारा 3 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए भारत सरकार एतद्वारा नेता जी सुभास चन्द्र बोस के गुम हो जाने की जांच करने के लिए गृह मंत्रालय की तारीख 11 जुलाई 1970 की अधिसूचना सं.का.आ. 2375 द्वारा नियुक्त जांच आयोग की अर्वाध, जिसका कार्यकाल पिछली बार तारीख 21 जून, 1972 की अधिसूचना सं. 2380 द्वारा 31 दिसम्बर, 1972 तक बढ़ाया गया था, अब 30 अप्रैल, 1973 तक और बढ़ाती है। उक्त अर्वाध में आयोग अपनी रिपोर्ट केन्द्रीय सरकार को दे देगा।

[संख्या 25/14/70-पॉल-2]

आर. वासुदेवन, उप सचिव

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

New Delhi, the 22nd December, 1972

S.O. 9.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 (60 of 1952), the Central Government hereby further extends upto the 30th April, 1973, the period within which the Commission of Inquiry to inquire into the disappearance of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, appointed by the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs by Notification No. S.O. 2375, dated 11th July, 1970 and whose tenure was last extended upto 31st December, 1972 by Notification No. 2360 dated the 21st June, 1972, shall make its report to the Central Government.

[25/14/700 Poll. II]

R. VASUDEVAN, Dy Secy.

वित्त मंत्रालय

(राजस्व और बीमा विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 20 दिसम्बर, 1972

का. आ. 10.—जांच केन्द्रीय सरकार का मत है कि वित्त मंत्रालय (राजस्व और बीमा विभाग) में उच्च श्रेणी लिपिक श्री शानीलाल गुलियानी के विरुद्ध विभागीय जांच के प्रयोजनों के लिए जांच में उल्लिखित व्यक्तियों को साक्षियों के रूप में बुलाना अथवा उनसे किन्हीं दस्तावेजों को मंगवाना आवश्यक है ;

अतः, अब, विभागीय जांच (साक्षियों की उपस्थिति और दस्तावेज प्रस्तुतीकरण प्रवर्तन) अधिनियम 1972 (1972 का 18) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा वित्त मंत्रालय (राजस्व और बीमा विभाग) में अवर सचिव श्री आर. डी. मिस्तल जांच अधिकारी को, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 5 में निर्धारित शक्ति का उपर्युक्त व्यक्तियों के संबंध में प्रयोग करने का अधिकार प्रदान करती है।

[फा. सं. 13013/1/70-प्रशा-1(बी)]

आर. डी. गुप्त, उपसचिव।

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Deptt. of Revenue and Insurance)

New Delhi, the 20th December, 1972.

S.O. 10.— WHEREAS the Central Government is of opinion that for the purposes of the departmental inquiry against Shri Shani Lal Guliani, Upper Division Clerk in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue and Insurance), it is necessary to summon as witnesses or call for any documents from, the persons cited in the inquiry;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Departmental Inquiries (Enforcement of Attendance of Witnesses and Production of Documents) Act, 1972 (18 of 1972), the Central Government hereby authorises the inquiry authority, Shri R. D. Mital, Under Secretary, Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue and Insurance) to exercise the power specified in section 5 of the said Act in relation to the persons aforesaid.

[F. No. 13013/1/70-AD-IB]

R. B. GUPTA, Dy Secy.

बैंकिंग विभाग

नई दिल्ली, 21 दिसम्बर, 1972

का. आ. 11.—बैंकिंग विनियमन अधिनियम 1949 (1949 का 10वाँ) की धारा 53 में प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सिफारिश पर एतद्वारा यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 9 के उपबन्ध की हिन्दुस्तान कामीशियल बैंक लि., कामपुर पर, उसके द्वारा इलाहाबाद के मोहतासीनगंज नामक स्थान में धारित गृह संपत्ति मकान सं. 116/377 के संबंध में 9 नवम्बर, 1973 तक लागू नहीं होंगे।

[सं. 14(10)-बैंक कार्य 3/72]

(Deptt. of Banking)

New Delhi, the 21st December, 1972

S.O. 11.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 53 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949) the Central Government, on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India, hereby declares that the provisions of section 9 of the said Act shall not apply, till the 9th November, 1973 to the Hindustan Commercial Bank Ltd., Kanpur in respect of a property viz. a house No.116/377 held by it at Mohtasinganj, Allahabad.

[No.14(10)-B.O.III/72]

का. आ. 12.—बैंकिंग विनियमन अधिनियम 1949 (1949 का 10वाँ) की धारा 53 में प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सिफारिश पर एतद्वारा यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 12 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (1) के उपबन्ध पूबचिल बैंक लि., गाँवाटी पर 17 जनवरी, 1974 तक लागू नहीं होंगे।

[सं. एफ. 15 (9)-बी. सी./72]

के. यंसुरत्नम, अवर सचिव।

S.O. 12.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 53 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949), the Central Government, on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India, hereby declares that the provisions of clause (i) of sub section (1) of section 12 of the said Act shall not apply until the 17th January, 1974, to the Punjab Bank Ltd., Gauhati.

[No. I. 15(9)-BC/72]

K. YESURATNAM, Under Secy.

रिज़र्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया

नई दिल्ली, 23 दिसम्बर, 1972

का०आ० 13,—रिज़र्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया अधिनियम, 1934 के अनुसरण में दिसम्बर 1972 की 15 तारीख को समाप्त हुए सप्ताह के लिए लेखा

इशु विभाग

वेयताएँ	रुपये	रुपये	प्रास्तियाँ	रुपये	रुपये
1	2	3	4	5	6
बैंकिंग विभाग में रखे हुए नोट	24,47,94,000		सोने का सिक्का और बुलियन :—		
संचलन में नोट	4814,02,36,000		(क) भारत में रखा हुआ	182,53,11,000	
			(ख) भारत के बाहर रखा हुआ	..	
			विदेशी प्रतिभूतियाँ	171,65,38,000	
जारी किये गये कुल नोट	4838,50,30,000		जोड़		354,18,49,000
			रुपये का सिक्का		19,98,98,000
			भारत सरकार की रुपया प्रतिभूतियाँ		4464,32,83,000
			देशी विनिमय बिल और दूसरे वाणिज्य पत्र		
कुल वेयताएँ	4838,50,30,000		कुल प्रास्तियाँ		4838,50,30,000
तारीख 20 दिसम्बर, 1972					

आर० के० हजारी, उपगवर्नर

15 दिसम्बर 1972 को रिज़र्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के बैंकिंग विभाग के कार्यकलाप का विवरण

वेयताएँ	रुपये	प्रास्तियाँ	रुपये
1	2	3	4
चुकता पूंजी	5,00,00,000	नोट	24,47,94,000
आरक्षित निधि	150,00,00,000	रुपये का सिक्का	5,62,000
राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण		छोटा सिक्का	3,16,000
(दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएँ) निधि	209,00,00,000	खरीये और भुनाये गये बिल	
राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण		(क) देशी	1,07,48,000
(स्थिरीकरण) निधि	45,00,00,000	(ख) विदेशी	..
राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक ऋण		(ग) सरकारी खजाना बिल	390,98,40,000
(दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएँ) निधि	175,00,00,000	विदेशों में रखा हुआ बकाया*	151,03,35,000
जमा राशियाँ :—		निवेश**	354,71,22,000
(क) सरकारी		ऋण और अग्रिम :—	
(i) केन्द्रीय सरकार	52,16,93,000	(i) केन्द्रीय सरकार को	48,00,00,000
(ii) राज्य सरकारें	15,00,16,000	(ii) राज्य सरकारों को***	..
(ख) बैंक		ऋण और अग्रिम	
(i) अनुसूचित वाणिज्य बैंक	327,09,86,000	(j) अनुसूचित वाणिज्य बैंकों को†	17,02,35,000
(ii) अनुसूचित राज्य सहकारी बैंक	10,95,63,000	(ii) सराज्य सहकारी बैंकों को‡	260,70,53,000
(iii) गैर अनुसूचित राज्य सहकारी बैंक	1,03,77,000	(iii) दूसरों को	3,89,72,000
(vi) अन्य बैंक	30,87,000	राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएँ) निधि से ऋण,	
		अग्रिम और निवेश	
		(क) ऋण और अग्रिम :—	
		(i) राज्य सरकारों को	53,60,16,000
		(ii) राज्य सहकारी बैंकों को	21,79,77,000
		(iii) केन्द्रीय भूमिबंधक बैंकों को	..
		(vi) कृषि पुनर्निर्माण निगम को	10,00,00,000
(ग) अन्य	86,55,44,000	(ख) केन्द्रीय भूमिबंधक बैंकों के डिबेंचरों में निवेश	
देय बिल	90,11,22,000	राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (स्थिरीकरण) निधि से ऋण और	11,08,56,000
अन्य देयताएँ	348,30,84,000	अग्रिम राज्य सहकारी बैंकों को ऋण और अग्रिम	28,98,83,000
		राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक ऋण (दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएँ)	
		निधि से ऋण, अग्रिम और निवेश	
		(क) विकास बैंक को ऋण और अग्रिम	93,06,94,000
		(ख) विकास बैंक द्वारा जारी किये गये छोड़ों/	..
		डिबेंचरों में निवेश अन्य प्रास्तियाँ	43,00,69,000
रुपये	1513,54,72,000	रुपये	1513,54,72,000

*नकदी, आवधिक जमा और अल्पकालीन प्रतिभूतियाँ शामिल हैं।

**राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएँ) निधि और राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक ऋण (दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएँ) निधि में से किये गये निवेश शामिल नहीं हैं।

***राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएँ) निधि से प्रवृत्त ऋण और अग्रिम शामिल नहीं हैं।

†रिज़र्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया अधिनियम की धारा 17(4)(ग) के अधीन अनुसूचित वाणिज्य बैंकों को मोयादी बिलों पर अग्रिम दिये गये मुख्य रुपये शामिल हैं।

‡राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएँ) निधि और राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (स्थिरीकरण) निधि से प्रवृत्त ऋण और अग्रिम शामिल नहीं हैं।

तारीख 20 दिसम्बर, 1972

आर० के० हजारी, उप गवर्नर
[सं० फ० 1/3/72-बी० ओ०-1]

च० ब० मोरखन्दानी, अवर सचिव

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

New Delhi, the 23rd December, 1972

S.O. 13.—An Account pursuant to the RESERVE BANK OF INDIA ACT, 1934, for the week ended the 15th day of December 1972.

Issue Department

Liabilities	Rs.	Rs.	Assets	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	24,47,94,000		Gold Coin and Bullion:-		
Notes in circulation	4814,02,36,000		(a) Held in India	182,53,11,000	
Total Notes issued		4838,50,30,000	(b) Held outside India		
			Foreign Securities	171,65,38,000	
			TOTAL		354,18,49,000
			Rupee Coin		19,98,98,000
			Government of India Rupee Securities		4464,32,83,000
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial Paper.		
Total Liabilities		4838,50,30,000	Total Assets		4838,50,30,000

R. K. HAZARI, Deputy Governor.

Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 15th December 1972

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.	Rs.
Capital Paid Up	5,00,00,000	Notes		24,47,94,000
Reserve Fund	150,00,00,000	Rupee Coin		5,62,000
National Agricultural Credit (Long Term operations) Fund	209,00,00,000	Small Coin		3,16,000
National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	45,00,00,000	Bills Purchased and Discounted :-		
National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	175,00,00,000	(a) Internal		1,07,48,000
Deposits :-		(b) External		390,98,40,000
(a) Government		(c) Government Treasury Bills		
(i) Central Government	52,16,93,000	Balances Held Abroad*		151,03,35,000
(ii) State Governments.	15,00,16,000	Investments **		354,71,22,000
(b) Banks		Loans and Advances to:-		
(i) Scheduled Commercial Banks	327,09,86,000	(i) Central Government		
(ii) Scheduled State Co-operative Banks	10,95,63,000	(ii) State Governments@		48,00,00,000
(iii) Non-Scheduled State Co-operative Banks.	1,03,77,000	Loans and Advances to:-		
(iv) Other Banks	30,87,000	(i) Scheduled Commercial Banks†		17,02,35,000
(c) Others	86,55,44,000	(ii) State Co-operative Banks‡		260,70,53,000
Bills Payable.	90,11,22,000	(iii) Others		3,89,72,000
Other Liabilities.	346,30,84,000	Loans, Advances and Investments from National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund		
		(a) Loans and Advances to:-		
		(i) State Governments		53,60,16,000
		(ii) State Co-operative Banks		21,79,77,000
		(iii) Central Land Mortgage Banks		
		(iv) Agricultural Refinance Corporation.		10,00,00,000
		(b) Investment in Central Land Mortgage Bank Debentures Loans and Advances from National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund		11,08,56,000
		Loans and Advances to State Co-operative Banks		28,98,83,000
		Loans, Advances and Investments from National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund.		
		(a) Loans and Advances to the Development Bank		93,06,94,000
		(b) Investment in bonds/debentures issued by the development Bank		
		Other Assets.		43,00,69,000
	Rupees.		Rupees.	1513,54,72,000

* Includes Cash, Fixed Deposits and Short-terms Securities.

** Excluding Investments from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund and the National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund.

@Excluding Loans and Advances from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund.

† Includes Rs. Nil advanced to scheduled commercial banks against usance bills under Section 17(4)(c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

‡ Excluding Loans and Advances from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund and the National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund.

Dated 20th December, 1972.

R. K. HAZARI, Dy. Governor,

[No F. 1/3/72. B. O. I.]

C. W. MIRCHANDANI, Under Sec.

समाहर्ता का कार्यालय, केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क.

सार्वजनिक सूचना सं. 1/1972

हैदराबाद, 19 जून, 1972

विषय :— केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क, प्रशासन हैदराबाद के समाहर्ता-कार्यालय, प्रभागों का पुनर्गठन के फलस्वरूप अधिकार क्षेत्रों में परिवर्तन।

का० प्रा० 14.—वारंगल प्रभाग में वारंगल, करीमनगर, सालगोडा और खम्माम तथा धनन्तपुर प्रभाग के धनन्तपुर, नन्दयाल, कुरनूल, कुड्डपाह स्थित परिमंडल कार्यालयों के तोड़े जाने तथा धनन्तपुर, निजामाबाद, कुरनूल, एवं वारंगल में सुसम्बद्ध प्रभागीय कार्यालयों के गठन के फलस्वरूप अनुवन्ध में दिए गए इन प्रभागों के अधिकार क्षेत्र संबंधी परिवर्तन अधिसूचित किए जाते हैं। उक्त परिवर्तन 1-6-1972 में लागू हो गये हैं।

(2) सामान्य जनता, व्यवसाय वर्ग के सदस्यों, तथा केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क विभाग से संबंधित संस्थाओं से एतद्द्वारा, अनुरोध किया जाता है कि अधिकार क्षेत्रों के संबंध में दिये हुए परिवर्तनों पर ध्यान दें। उल्लिखित तथा अधिसूचित वस्तुएं, सीमा शुल्क, तेल उपशुल्क, स्वर्ण नियंत्रण एवं केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क से संबंधित सभी मामलों पर अधिकार क्षेत्र रखने वाले उपयुक्त अधिकारी से सम्पर्क स्थापित करें।

[मिसिल सं० 1/9/25/70 ई०पी०एफ० I]

एम० के० श्रीवास्तवा, समाहर्ता।

हैदराबाद में केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग के पुनर्गठित प्रभागों के अधिकार क्षेत्र दिखाने वाला अनुबंध।

समाहर्तलय प्ररूप 1-6-1972

क्रम सं०	प्रभाग	प्रभाग के प्रभारी अधिकारी	परिक्षेत्रों के नाम
1	2	3	4
1.	सुसंबद्ध प्रभाग हैदराबाद ii प्रभाग जिसका मुख्यालय हैदराबाद में है।	सहायक समाहर्ता केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क।	(i) सिकन्दराबाद, भसीरपट, सनाथनगर, स्थानों पर ए०ओ०भार० तथा हैदराबाद ग्राम में विद्यमान विभिन्न परिक्षेत्र। और (ii) हैदराबाद ii प्रभाग में। बिकराबाद, तन्दुर, जहीराबाद और सरूर नगर आई०भार०।
2.	सुसम्बद्ध प्रभाग हैदराबाद ii प्रभाग जिसका मुख्यालय हैदराबाद में है।	सहायक समाहर्ता, केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क	(i) हैदराबाद, i एम०ओ०भार०, हैदराबाद ii, एम०ओ०भार०, हैदराबाद iii, एम०ओ०भार० गडवाल आई०भार०, अठमाकूर आई०भार० नगरकुरनूल आई०भार०, वनापथी आई०भार०, जेहूबरेला आई०भार० महबूतनगर आई०भार०, नारायनपेट आई०भार० (जिसे पहले उटुकुर आई०भार० कहते थे) और शमशाबाद आई०भार० और (ii) सूर्यापेट एम०ओ०भार०, नालगोन्डा एम०ओ०भार०, हजूरनगर आई०भार०, हिरयालगुन्डा आई०भार०, और वारंगल प्रभाग का पूर्व नालगोन्डा परिमंडल का देवराकोन्डा आई०भार०।
3.	सुसम्बद्ध प्रभाग, वारंगल / जिसका मुख्यालय सहायक समाहर्ता केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क। वारंगल में है।		(i) जन्गीन एम०ओ०भार०, वारंगल एम०ओ०भार०, भोखीर आई०भार० ऐट्टुनगरम आई०भार०, नारसमपेटा आई०भार० महबूबाबाद आई०भार० एस०भार० पी० परिक्षेत्र, वारंगल (के० जे० मिल्स), एस०भार० पी० परिक्षेत्र, कागज मिलें, कागजनगर एस०भार०पी०, परिक्षेत्र, सिल्क मिलें, खागजनगर, मनचेरील आई०भार० और वारंगल प्रभाग के वारंगल परिमंडल के (नि० और प्रा० एकक और परिक्षेत्र) खागजनगर परिक्षेत्र। और (ii) खम्माम आई०भार०, मदिदा आई०भार०, कोठागुडेम आई०भार०, गेल्लेम्पु आई०भार०, सत्तूपल्ली आई०भार०, वेन्कटापुरम आई०भार०, आसबरोपेटा आई०भार०, दुरगमापडु आई०भार०, चरेला आई०भार०, कुन्नावरम आई०भार० और वारंगल प्रभाग के पूर्व खम्माम परिमंडल का कुकुनूर आई०भार०।
4.	सुसम्बद्ध प्रभाग निजामाबाद जिसका मुख्यालय निजामाबाद में है।	सहायक समाहर्ता, केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क।	(i) करीमनगर आई०भार०, गिराकिल्ला आई०भार०, जगतीयाल आई०भार०, परकल आई०भार०, दृशुराबाद आई०भार०, पेड्डापल्लि आई०भार०, तथा वारंगल प्रभाग के पूर्व करीमनगर परिमंडल की मन्थानी आई०भार०,

1	2	3	4
			और
			(ii) निजामाबाद-i आई०आर०, निजामाबाद-ii आई०आर०, निजामाबाद ग्राम आई०आर०, निर्मल आई०आर०, कामारेड्डी आई०आर०, मेदक आई०आर०, येल्लोरेड्डी आई०आर०, सिड्डीपेट आई०आर०, अंधोल आई०आर०, गजवाइल आई०आर०, अरमूर-i आई०आर०, अरमूर-ii आई०आर०, और स्वसं० प्र० परिक्षेत्र (एन, एस, एफ) और हैदराबाद-i, प्रभाग से सहा-कार नगर।
5. सुसम्बद्ध प्रभाग, अनन्तपुर जिसका मुख्यालय अनन्तपुर में है।	सहायक समाहर्ता, केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क।		(i) अनन्तपुर आई०आर०, गूटी आई०आर०, धर्मवरम आई०आर०, मन्कासिर आई०आर०, हिन्दुपुर आई०आर०, रायदुर्ग आई०आर०, और अनन्तपुर प्रभाग के पूर्व अनन्तपुर परिमण्डल का अदोनी आई०आर०। (ii) कुदुमूर आई०आर०, पाथकोण्डा आई०आर०, और अनन्तपुर प्रभाग के पूर्व कुरनूल परिमण्डल का गुंटूर आई०आर०। (iii) बतगपल्लि ii—i आई०आर०, बतगपल्लि-ii, आई०आर० और अनन्तपुर प्रभाग के पूर्व नन्दयाल परिमण्डल की ओत आई०आर०।
			और
			(iv) राजमपेट आई०आर०, कुड्डापा आई०आर०, रायछोटी आई०आर०, प्रोददातूर आई०आर०, पुलीवन्तला आई०आर०, कादीरी आई०आर० और अनन्तपुर प्रभाग, पूर्व कुड्डापा परिमण्डल का ताछीपत्तरी आई०आर०।
6. सुसम्बद्ध प्रभाग, कुरनूल, जिसका मुख्यालय नेल्लोर में है।	सहायक समाहर्ता, केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क।		(i) कुरनूल एम०ओ०आर०, नन्दीकोटकूर एम०ओ०आर०, और अनन्तपुर प्रभाग, पूर्व कुरनूल परिमण्डल की अलामपुर एम०ओ०आर०। और (ii) अनन्तपुर प्रभाग, पूर्व नन्दयाल परिमण्डल की नन्दयाल एम०ओ०आर०।
7. सुसम्बद्ध प्रभाग, नेल्लोर, जिसका मुख्यालय नेल्लोर में है।	सहायक समाहर्ता, केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क। इसकी वर्तमान व्यवस्था में किसी प्रकार का परिवर्तन नहीं किया गया है।		

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF CENTRAL EXCISE

PUBLIC NOTICE No. 1/1972.

Hyderabad the 19th June, 1972

SUB:—Central Excise—Administration—Changes in the Jurisdictions consequent on the reorganisation of Divisions in the Hyderabad Collectorate.

S. O. 14.—Consequent on the abolition of Central Excise Circle Offices at Warangal, Karimnagar, Nalgonda and Khammam in Warangal Division; and Nandyal, Kurnool, Cuddapah and Anantapur in Anantapur Division; and formation of Integrated Divisional Offices at Narangal, Nizamabad, Kurnool and Anantapur, the jurisdictional changes of the Divisions as furnished in the annexure are notified. The said changes came into effect from 1-6-1972.

2. All the general public, members of trade, associations connected with the Central Excise Department are hereby requested to note the changes in the jurisdiction; and contact the proper officer having jurisdiction for all matters relating to Central Excise, Gold Control, Oil Cess, Customs, Notified goods and Specified goods.

[File No. I/9/25/70 E.P.F. I.]

S.K. SRIVASTAVA, Collector.

Annexure showing the Jurisdiction of Reorganised Divisions in Hyderabad Central Excise Collectorate from 1-6-1972

Sl.	Division	Officer in charge of Division	Names of Ranges.
1	2	3	4
1	Integrated Division, Hyderabad, I Division with Headquarters at Hyderabad.	Assistant Collector of Central Excise.	(i) Existing M.O.Rs at Sanathnagar, Ameerpet and Secunderabad; and Isolated Range at Hyderabad Rural; And, (ii) Vikarabad, Tandur, Zaheerabad and Sarooranagar I.Ps from Hyderabad -II.Division.

1	2	3	4
2.	Integrated Division Hyderabad-II Division with Headquarters at Hyderabad.	Assistant Collector of Central Excise.	(i) Existing Hyderabad-I M.O.R., Hyderabad-II M.O.R., Hyderabad-III M.O.R.; Gadwal, I.R., Atmakur I.R., Nagarkurnool I.R., Wanaparthy I.R., Jedcherla I.R., Mahaboobnagar I.R., Narayanpet I.R., (Formerly Utukur I.R.) and Shamshabad I.R. <i>And</i> (ii) Suryapet M.O.R., Nalgonda M.O.R.; Huzurnagar I.R., Miryalaguda I.R., and Devarakonda I.R. of erstwhile Nalgonda Circle of Warangal Division.
3.	Integrated Division, Warangal with Head- quarters at Warangal.	Assistant Collector of Central Excise.	(i) Jangaon M.O.R., Warangal M.O.R.; Bhongir I.R., Ettumagaram I.R., Narasampete I.R., Mahaboobabad I.R., S.R.P. Range, Warangal (A.J. Mills); S.R.P. Range, Paper Mills, Khagaznagar; S.R.P. Range, Silk Mills, Khagaznagar; Mancherial I.R. and Khagaznagar Range (P&I, Unit-Cum-Range) of erstwhile Warangal Circle of Warangal Division; <i>And</i> (ii) Khammam I.R., Madira I.R., Kothagudem I.R., Yollandu I.R., Sattupalli I.R., Venkatapuram I.R., Aswaraopeta I.R., Burgampadu I.R., Cherla I.R., Kunavaram I.R., and Kukunur I.R. of erstwhile Khammam Circle of Warangal Division.
4.	Integrated Division, Nizamabad with Head- quarters at Nizamabad.	Assistant Collector of Central Excise.	(i) Karimnagar I.R., Sircilla I.R., Jagtial I.R., Parkal I.R., Huzurabad I.R., Peddapalli I.R., and Manthani I.R. of erstwhile Karimnagar Circle of Warangal Division; <i>And</i> (ii) Nizamabad-I I.R., Nizamabad-II I.R., Nizamabad Rural I.R., Nirmal I.R., Kamareddi I.R., Medak I.R., Yellareddi I.R., Siddipet I.R., Andhole I.R., Gajwail I.R., Armolor-I I.R., Armoor-II I.R., and S.R.P. Range (NSF) Shakarnagar from Hyderabad-I Division;
5.	Integrated Division, Anantapur with Headquarters at Anantapur.	Assistant Collector of Central Excise.	(i) Anantapur I.R., Gooty I.R., Dharmavaram I.R., Madakasira I.R., Hindupur I.R., Rayadurg I.R. and Adoni I.R. of erstwhile Anantapur Circle of Anantapur Division. (ii) Kodumur I.R., Pathikonda I.R. and Gudur I.R. of erstwhile Kurnool Circle of Anantapur Division; (iii) Banaganapalli-I I.R., Banaganapalli-II I.R., and Dhone I.R. of erstwhile Nandyal Circle of Anantapur Division; <i>And</i> (iv) Rajampet I.R., Cuddapah I.R., Rayachoti I.R., Proddatur I.R., Pulivendla I.R., Kadiri I.R. and Tadipatri I.R. of erstwhile Cuddapah Circle of Anantapur Division.
6.	Integrated Division, Kurnool with Head- quarters at Kurnool.	Assistant Collector of Central Excise.	(i) Kurnool M.O.R., Nandikotkur M.O.R. and Alampur M.O.R. of erstwhile Kurnool Circle of Anantapur Division; <i>And</i> (ii) Nandyal M.O.R. of erstwhile Nandyal Circle of Anantapur Division.
7.	Integrated Division, Nellore with Head- quarters at Nellores.	Assistant Collector of Central Excise.	No Change in the existing setup.

नागपुर, 15 नवम्बर 1972

का० प्रा० 15—केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क नियमावली 1941 के नियम 5 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैं एतद्वारा निम्नलिखित सारणी के स्तम्भ 2 में निर्दिष्ट केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क के अधिकारियों को उनके अधिकार क्षेत्र में, उक्त नियमावली के अध्याय VII-क के अन्तर्गत आनेवाले निष्पादनियों के संबंध में, उक्त सारणी के स्तम्भ 3 में निर्दिष्ट सीमाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए, केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क नियमावली के अंतर्गत सप्ताहों के अन्तर्गत 1 में निर्दिष्ट अधिकारों का प्रयोग करने का अधिकार प्रदान करना है।

केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क नियम	अधिकारी का पद	सीमाएं यदि कोई हों
1	2	3
नियम 173-3	ग्राहक समाहृता केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क	कारखाने को लौटाये जाने वाले माल पर शुल्क का प्रतिदान

[सं० 1/1972]

२० ना० शुक्ला, समाहृता

Nagpur the 15th November 1972

S. O. 15.—In exercise of the powers conferred upon me under Rule 5 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, I hereby empower the Central Excise Officers specified in Column 2 of the Subjoined table to exercise within their jurisdiction and in relation to the assessee governed by the provisions of chapter VII, A of the said Rules the powers of the "Collector" under the Central Excise Rules, enumerated in Column 1 (thereof subject to the limitations set out in Column 3 of the said table.

Central Excise Rules	Rank of the Officer	Limitations if any
1	2	3
Rule 173-L	Assistant Collector of Central Excise.	To refund duty on goods returned to factory.

[No. 1/1972]
R.N. SHUKLA, Collector,

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण

नई दिल्ली, 8 जनवरी, 1973

सार्वजनिक सूचना

क्र.आ. 16.—केंद्रीय सरकार निम्नलिखित संशोधन जॉन डी-5 (डी. आई. जेड. एरिया-गोल मार्केट एरिया) की क्षेत्रीय विकास योजना में करने का विचार कर रही हैं जिसे सार्वजनिक सूचना हेतु एतद्द्वारा प्रकाशित किया जा रहा है। प्रस्तावित संशोधन के संबंध में यदि किसी व्यक्ति को आपत्ति या सुझाव देना हो तो वे अपने आपत्ति और सुझाव इस ज्ञापन के 30 दिन के भीतर दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के सचिव दिल्ली विकास भवन, इन्द्र-प्रस्था इस्टेट, नई दिल्ली के पास लिखित रूप में भेज सकते हैं। जो व्यक्ति अपनी आपत्ति या सुझाव दें वे अपना नाम तथा पूरा पता भी दें।

संशोधन

लगभग 0.4 हेक्टे (एक एकड़) का क्षेत्र जॉन डी-5 (डी. आई. जेड. एरिया-गोल मार्केट क्षेत्र) को स्वीकृत विकास योजना में जॉनल ग्रीन के लिये निर्दिष्ट किया गया था जो आवा-

सीय तथा सामुदायिक केंद्र के क्षेत्र के बीच में तथा बेगड रोड के सामने पड़ता है, इस क्षेत्र को 'जॉनल ग्रीन' से 'संस्थाओं' के उपयोग में परिवर्तित करने का प्रस्ताव है।

2. प्रस्तावित संशोधन को हाँगत करने वाली योजना प्राधिकरण के कार्यालय, दिल्ली विकास भवन, इन्द्रप्रस्था इस्टेट, नई दिल्ली में समस्त कार्य-दिनों को शनिवार को छोड़कर उक्त अवधि के अन्दर ही निरीक्षण हेतु उपलब्ध होगी।

[संख्या एफ 3 (139) 71-एम. पी.]

हृदय नाथ फोतेदार, सचिव।

DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

New Delhi, the 6th January, 1973

PUBLIC NOTICE

S.O. 16.—The following modification which the Central Govt. proposes to make in the zonal development plan for zone D-5 (D.I.Z. Area-Gole Market area) is hereby published for public information. Any person having any objection or suggestion with respect to the proposed modification may send the objection or suggestion in writing to the Secretary, Delhi Development Authority, Delhi Vikas Bhawan, Indraprastha Estate, New Delhi within a period of thirty days from the date of this notice. The person making the objection or suggestion should also give his name and address.

MODIFICATION

An area measuring about 0.4 hect. (1 acre), earmarked as zonal green in the approved zonal development plan for zone D-5 (D.I.Z. Area-Gole Market Area) in between residential area and the community centre area and fronting on Baird Road is proposed to be changed from 'zonal green' to 'institutional use'.

2. The plan indicating the proposed modification will be available for inspection at the office of the Delhi Development Authority, Delhi Vikas Bhawan, Indraprastha Estate, New Delhi on all working days except Saturdays within the period referred to above.

[No. F.3 (139) 71-M.P.]

H. N. FOTEDAR, Secy.

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय**भारतीय मानक संस्था**

नई दिल्ली, 22 दिसम्बर 1972

क्र.आ. 17.—भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन चिन्ह) नियम 1955, के नियम 4 के उपविनियम (1) के अनुसार भारतीय मानक संस्था की ओर से अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि मानक चिन्ह जिनकी डिजाइन और शाब्दिक विवरण तत्संबंधी भारतीय मानकों के शीर्षक महिमा नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं, भारतीय मानक संस्था द्वारा निर्धारित किए गए हैं।

भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन चिन्ह) अधिनियम 1952 और उसके अधीन बने नियमों के निमित्त ये मानक चिन्ह 1 नवम्बर 1972 से लागू हो जायेंगे।

क्रम संख्या	मानक चिन्ह की डिजाइन	उत्पाद/उत्पाद का वर्ग	सम्बद्ध भारतीय मानक की पंथ संख्या और शीर्षक	भारतीय मानक चिन्ह की डिजाइन का शाब्दिक विवरण
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1 आई.एम. 2400

बेसन

आई.एम. 2400-1963 बेसन की

चिनिष्टि

भारतीय मानक संस्था का मोनोग्राम जिसमें

'आई.एम.आई.' शब्द होते हैं स्तम्भ (2) में दिखाई गई पैली और अनुपात में तैयार किया गया है और जैसा दिखाया गया है उस मोनोग्राम के ऊपर की ओर भारतीय मानक की संख्या दी हुई है।

2. आई.एम. 4288

1100 वोल्ट से अधिक वोल्टता रेटिंग वाले पी.वी.सी. रोहित और पी.वी.सी. खोल, वाले एल्यु-मिनियम के चालकदार केबल

आई.एम. 4288-1967 1100

वोल्ट से अधिक वोल्टता रेटिंग वाले पी.वी.सी. रोहित और पी.वी.सी. खोल वाले एल्यु-मिनियम के चालकदार केबल की चिनिष्टि

भारतीय मानक संस्था का मोनोग्राम जिसमें 'आई.एम.आई.' शब्द होते हैं स्तम्भ (2) में दिखाई गई पैली और अनुपात में तैयार किया गया है और जैसा दिखाया गया है उस मोनोग्राम के ऊपर की ओर भारतीय मानक की संख्या दी हुई है।

[सं. सी. एम. डी/13: 9]

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT



(Indian Standards Institution)

New Delhi, the 22nd December, 1972

S. O. 17.—In pursuance of sub-rule (1) of rule 4 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Rules, 1955 the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that the Standard Mark (s), design(s) of which together with the verbal description of the design(s) and the title(s) of the relevant Indian Standard(s) are given in the Schedule hereto annexed, have been specified.

These Standard Mark(s) for the purpose of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act, 1952 and the Rules and Regulations framed thereunder, shall come into force with effect from 1 November 1972 :

THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Design of the Standard Mark	Product/Class of Product	No. and Title of the Relevant Indian Standard	Verbal description of the Design of the Standard Mark
1	2	3	4	5
1.	IS : 2400 	BESAN	IS : 2400-1963 Specification for BESAN	The monogram of the Indian Standards Institution, consisting of letters 'ISI', drawn in the exact style and relative proportions as indicated in Col. 2; the number designation of the Indian Standard being superscribed on the top side of the monogram as indicated in the design.
2.	IS : 4288 	PVC-insulated and PVC sheathed solid aluminium conducted cable of voltage rating not exceeding 1100 volts	IS : 4288-1967 Specification for PVC-insulated and PVC-sheathed solid aluminium conducted cables of voltage rating not exceeding 1100 volts	The monogram of the Indian Standard Institution, consisting of letters 'ISI', drawn in the exact style and relative proportions as indicated in Col. 2; the number designation of the Indian Standard being superscribed on the top side of the monogram as indicated in the design.

[No. CMD/13:9]

का०प्रा० 18.—भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन बिन्दु) विनियम 1955 के विनियम 7 के उपविनियम (3) के अनुसार भारतीय मानक संस्था की ओर से अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि विभिन्न उत्पादों की प्रति इकाई मुहरांकन फीसों जिनके बारे में नीचे अनुसूची में दिये गये हैं, निर्धारित की गई हैं और ये फीसों 1 नवम्बर, 1972 से लागू हो जायेंगे।

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	उत्पाद/उत्पाद का नाम	सम्बन्ध भारतीय मानक पर संख्या और शीर्षक	इकाई	प्रति इकाई मुहर लगाने की फीस
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	बेसन	आई०एस० : 2400-1963 बेसन की विशिष्टि	एक मीटरी टन	40 पैसा
2.	1100 वोल्ट से अधिक वोल्टता रेटिंग वाले पी०वी०सी० रोधित और पी०वी०सी० खोल वाले एल्युमीनियम बालकदार केबल	आई०एस० : 4288-1967, 1100 वोल्ट से अधिक वोल्टता रेटिंग वाले पी०वी०सी० रोधित और पी०वी०सी० खोल वाले एल्यु-मिनियम बालकदार की विशिष्टि	100 मीटर	15 पैसे

[सं० सी०एम०डी०/13:10]

S. O. 18.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (3) of regulation 7 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that the marking fee (s) per unit for various products, details of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed, have been determined and the fee(s) shall come into force with effect from 1 November 1972;

THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Product/Class of Products	No. and Title of Relevant Indian Standard	Unit	Marking fee per Unit
1	2	3	4	5
1.	BESAN	IS : 2400-1963 Specification for BESAN	One tonne	40 paise
2.	PVC-insulated and PVC-sheathed solid aluminium conducted cables of voltage rating not exceeding 1100 volts	IS : 4288-1967 Specification for PVC-insulated and PVC-sheathed solid aluminium conducted cables of voltage rating not exceeding 1100 volts	100 metres	15 paise

[No. CMD/13:10]

A.B. RAO, Director (Central Marks)

(आन्तरिक व्यापार विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 22 दिसम्बर, 1972

का.आ. 19.—केन्द्रीय सरकार हॉन्सी पंजाब कामर्सियल एक्सचेंज लि., हॉन्सी, मान्यता के एनर्नवीकरण के लिए अग्रिम संविदा (विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 74) की धारा 5 के अधीन दिए गए आवेदन पर वायदा बाजार आयोग से परामर्श करके, विचार कर लेने पर, और अपना यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि ऐसा करना व्यापार के हित में और लोकहित में भी होगा, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए उक्त एसोशियेशन को चिनांसा की अग्रिम संविदाओं की बाबत, 13 जनवरी, 1973 से लेकर 12 जनवरी, 1974 तक, जिसमें ये दोनों दिन सम्मिलित हैं, एक वर्ष की अतिरिक्त कालावधि के लिए मान्यता प्रदान करती हैं।

2. एतद्वारा प्रदत्त मान्यता इस शर्त के अधीन है कि उक्त संगम वायदा बाजार आयोग द्वारा समय-समय पर दिए जाने वाले निर्देशों का अनुपालन करेगा।

[सं. 12(13)-आई. टी./72]

(Department of Internal Trade)

New Delhi, the 22nd December, 1972

S.O. 19.—The Central Government, in consultation with the Forward Markets Commission, having considered the application for renewal of recognition made under Section 5 of the Forward Contract (Regulation) Act, 1952 (74 of 1952) by the Hansi Punjab Commercial Exchange Ltd., Hansi, and being satisfied that it would be in the interest of the trade and also in the public interest to do so, hereby grants, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of the said Act, recognition to the said Exchange for a further period of one year from the 13th January 1973 to the 12th January, 1974 (both days inclusive) in respect of forward contracts in cottonseed.

2. The recognition hereby granted is subject to the condition that the said Exchange shall comply with such directions as may from time to time be given by the Forward Markets Commission.

[F.No.12(13)-I.T./72]

दिनांक 28 दिसम्बर, 1972

का.आ. 20.—अग्रिम संविदा (विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 74) की धारा 9क की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए विजय व्यापार चैम्बर लिमिटेड, मुजफ्फरनगर द्वारा संगम-अनुच्छेद में किए गए और केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित निम्नीलीखित संशोधन, उक्त धारा की उपधारा (2) द्वारा यथाअपीक्षित एतद्वारा प्रकाशित किए जाते हैं, अर्थात् :—

संशोधन

उक्त संगम—अनुच्छेद में

1. अनुच्छेद 83 में, विद्यमान खण्ड (1) के स्थान पर निम्नीलीखित खण्ड प्रतिस्थापित किया जायगा, अर्थात् :—

“(1) कम्पनी के सदस्य निम्न प्रकार तीन भिन्न-भिन्न पैनलों में वर्गीकृत किए जाएंगे :—

- (क) अंश (शेयर) धारी पैनल
- (ख) तैयार व्यवहारी पैनल
- (ग) अवशिष्ट पैनल

2. अनुच्छेद 83 में, विद्यमान खण्ड (3) के स्थान पर निम्नीलीखित खण्ड प्रतिस्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

“(3) उपरोक्त अनुच्छेद 82 के खण्ड (क) के अधीन निर्वाचित होने वाले निर्देशकों की संख्या निम्न प्रकार होगी :—

(क) अंश (शेयर) धारी पैनल में वर्गीकृत चैम्बर के शेयर-धारियों द्वारा निर्वाचित होने वाले शेयरधारी पैनल का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले 2 से अनधिक निर्देशक,

(ख) तैयार व्यवहारी पैनल में वर्गीकृत चैम्बर के व्यापारी सदस्यों द्वारा निर्वाचित होने वाले तैयार व्यवहारी पैनल का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले 4 से अनधिक निर्देशक, जो अधिक से अधिक उनकी कुल संख्या के 1/3 तक होंगे जिसे भिन्न होने पर इस प्रयोजनार्थ अगली उच्चतर पूर्ण संख्या तक ले जाया जाएगा।

(ग) अवशिष्ट पैनल में वर्गीकृत चैम्बर के व्यापारी सदस्यों द्वारा निर्वाचित होने वाले अवशिष्ट पैनल का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले 6 से अनधिक निर्देशक जो अधिक से अधिक उनकी कुल संख्या के 1/3 तक होंगे जिसे भिन्न होने पर इस प्रयोजनार्थ असली उच्चतर पूर्ण संख्या तक ले जाया जाएगा।

3. अनुच्छेद 83 (16) के पश्चात् निम्नीलीखित खण्ड अन्तःस्थापित किए जाएंगे :—

“(17) निर्देशकों के निर्वाचन से दो मास पूर्व बोर्ड हर पैनल में से निर्वाचित होने वाले निर्देशकों की संख्या उपरोक्त खण्ड (3) के अनुसार नियत करेगा।

(18) अनुच्छेद 83 तभी तक प्रवर्तित रहेंगा जब तक कि चैम्बर का अग्रिम संविदा (विनियमन) अधिनियम की धारा 6 के अर्थ में मान्यताप्राप्त है और वायदा बाजार आयोग पैनलों द्वारा निर्वाचित चैम्बर के समुचित संचालन में साधक समझता है।”

[नं. 13 (18)-आई. टी./71]

The 28th December, 1972

S.O. 20.—Following amendments made to the Articles of Association by Vijay Beopar Chamber Limited, Muzaffarnagar in exercise of the powers conferred on it by sub-section (i) of Section 9A of the F.C. (R) Act, 1952 (74 of 1952) and approved by the Central Government are hereby published as required by sub-section (2) of the said section namely :—

AMENDMENTS

In the said Articles of Association.

1. In Article 83, for the existing clause (i), the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—

- (i) The members of Company shall be classified into three different panels as follows :—
 - (a) Shareholders' Panel
 - (b) Ready Dealers' Panel
 - (c) Residual Panel

2. In Article 83, for the existing clause (iii) the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—

- “(iii) The number of directors to be elected under clause (a) of Article 82 above, shall be as follows :—
 - (a) Not more than 2 directors representing the Shareholders' Panel to be elected by the Shareholders

of the Chamber classified in the Shareholders' Panel.

(b) Not more than 4 directors representing the Ready Dealers' Panel to be elected by the Trading members of the Chamber classified in the Ready Dealers' Panel, subject also to the limit of 1/4th of their total strength a fraction being rounded off to the next higher integer for this purpose.

(c) Not more than 6 directors representing the Residual Panel to be elected by the Trading members of the Chamber classified in the Residual Panel, subject also to the limit of 1/6th of their total strength a fraction being rounded off to the next higher integer for this purpose."

3. After the Article 83(xvi), the following clauses shall be inserted :—

"(xvii) Two months prior to the election of Directors, the Board shall fix the number of directors to be elected from each Panel in accordance with clause (iii) above. (xviii) Article 83 shall be operative only so long as the chamber is recognised within the meaning of section 6 of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act and the Forward Markets Commission considers election by panels conducive to the proper functioning of the Chamber."

[13(18)-I.T./71]

दिनांक 30 दिसम्बर, 1972

का.आ. 21.—केन्द्रीय सरकार पंजाब कंपनी लिमिटेड, भटिन्डा की पुनर्नवीकरण के लिए अग्रिम संविदा (विनियम) अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 74) की धारा 5 के अधीन दिए गए आवेदन पर, बायदा बाजार आयोग से परामर्श करके, विचार कर लेने पर, और अपना यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि ऐसा करना व्यापार के हित में और लोक हित में भी होगा, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए उक्त कंपनी की कपास और बिनाला की अग्रिम संविदाओं की बाबत, 6 नवम्बर, 1972 से लेकर 5 नवम्बर, 1973 तक जिसमें ये दोनों दिन सम्मिलित हैं, एक वर्ष की अतिरिक्त कालावधि के लिए मान्यता प्रदान करती हैं।

(2) एतद्वारा प्रदत्त मान्यता इस शर्त के अधीन है कि उक्त संगम बायदा बाजार आयोग द्वारा समय-समय पर दिए जाने वाले निर्देशों का अनुपालन करेगा।

[फा. सं. 12(14)-आर्. टी./72]

वार्ड. ए. राय, अवर सचिव

The 30th December, 1972

S.O. 21.—The Central Government, having considered in consultation with the Forward Markets Commission, the application for renewal of recognition made under Section 5 of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952 (74 of 1952) by the Punjab Company Limited, Bhatinda, and being satisfied that it would be in the interest of the trade and also in the public interest so to do, hereby grants, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of the said Act, recognition to the said Company, for a further period of one year from the 6th November, 1972 to the 5th November, 1973 (both days inclusive), in respect of forward contracts in kapas and cottonseed.

2. The recognition hereby granted is subject to the condition that the said Company shall comply with such directions as may from time to time be given by the Forward Market Commission.

[F. No. 12(14)-I.T./72]

Y. A. RAO, Under Secy.

विक्रय व्यापार मंत्रालय

(मुख्य नियंत्रक, आयात-निर्यात का कार्यालय)

नई दिल्ली, 16 दिसम्बर, 1972

आवृत्ति

का.आ. 22.—सर्वश्री इंडीस्ट्रियल फाइनेंस कारपो. आफ इंडिया, बड़ौदा बैंक बिल्डिंग, 16 पार्लियामेंट स्ट्रीट, नई दिल्ली-1 को प. जर्मनी से 2 नम्बर आई. बी. एम. इक्जीक्यूटिव माडल विद्युतीय टाइपराइटरों के आयात के लिए एक लाइसेंस सं. पी/ए/1359401/सी/एक्स एक्स/42/एच/33-34/एम एल 2 दिनांक 30-3-72 प्रदान किया गया था। अब उन्होंने आयात लाइसेंस की अनुमति जारी करने के लिए इस आधार पर आवेदन किया है कि मूल आयात लाइसेंस किसी सीमाशुल्क प्राधिकारी से पंजीकृत कराए बिना और बिल्कुल उपयोग किए बिना उनसे मार्ग में अस्थानस्थ हो गया/छो गया है।

2. अपने तर्क के समर्थन में आवेदकों ने एक शपथ पत्र दाखिल किया है। मैं संतुष्ट हूँ कि मूल लाइसेंस सं. पी/ए/1359401/सी/एक्स एक्स दिनांक 30-3-72 खो गया है और उक्त लाइसेंस की अनुमति आवेदक को जारी की जाए। मूल लाइसेंस रद्द किया जाता है।

3. लाइसेंस की अनुमति अलग से जारी की जा रही है।

[फा. सं. 23/ऑ. एम/71-72/एम. एल-2/4240]

एस. क. उसमानी, उप मुख्य नियंत्रक

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE

(Office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports)

New Delhi, the 16th December, 1972

ORDER

S.O. 22.—M/s. Industrial Finance Corporation of India, Bank of Baroda Building, 16 Parliament Street, New Delhi-1, were granted a licence No. P/A/1359401/C/XX/42/H/33-34/ML-II, dated 30-3-1972 for the import of 2 Nos. J. B. M. Executive Model electric typewriters from West Germany they have now requested for the issue of Duplicate copy of import licence on the ground that the original import licence has been misplaced/lost in transit by them, without having been registered with any Customs authority and utilised at all.

2. In support of their contention the applicant have filed an affidavit. I am satisfied that the Original licence No. P/A/1359401/C/XX/dated 20-3-1972 has been lost and a duplicate copy of the said licence may be issued to the applicant, the original licence is cancelled.

3. The duplicate copy of import licence is being issued separately.

[F. No. 23/OM/71-72/ML-II/4240]

S. K. USMANI, Dy. Chief Controller

कृषि मंत्रालय

(कृषि विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 16 दिसम्बर, 1972

का.आ. 23.—बकरे-बकरी की खाल के श्रेणीकरण और चिह्नन नियम, 1970 का निम्नीलिखित प्रारूप, जिसमें केन्द्रीय सरकार, कृषि उपज (श्रेणीकरण और चिह्नन) अधिनियम, 1937 (1937 का 1) की धारा 3 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, और खाल श्रेणीकरण और चिह्नन नियम 1937 को अधि-क्रान्त करते हुए बनाने की प्रस्थापना करती है, उक्त धारा की अपेक्षानुसार उन सभी व्यक्तियों की सूचना हेतु प्रकाशित करती है जिनका तत्तद्वारा प्रभावित होना संभाव्य है तथा एतद्वारा

सूचना दी जाती है कि उक्त प्रारूप पर 20-2-1973 को/या के पश्चात् विचार किया जाएगा।

किसी भी व्यक्ति द्वारा इस प्रकार विनिर्दिष्ट तारीख से पूर्व उक्त प्रारूप के सम्बन्ध में प्राप्त होने वाले किसी भी आक्षेप अथवा सुझाव पर केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा विचार किया जाएगा।

बकरे-बकरी की खाल के श्रेणीकरण और चिह्नन नियम, 1972
संक्षिप्त नाम और होना :

- (1) इन नियमों का नाम बकरे-बकरी की खाल के श्रेणीकरण और चिह्नन नियम, 1972 होगा।
- (2) ये भारत में उत्पादित सूखी और आर्दलवर्णित बकरे-बकरी की खाल को लागू होंगे।

2. परिभाषाएं :—

इन नियमों में :—

(1) "कृषि विपणन सलाहकार" से भारत सरकार का कृषि विपणन सलाहकार अभिप्रेत है और इसके अन्तर्गत उसके अधीनस्थ ऐसा अधिकारी भी है जिससे इन नियमों के अधीन कृषि विपणन सलाहकार द्वारा शर्कियां प्रत्यापयित की जा सकें ;

(2) "अमृतसर वाली" से निम्नलिखित विवरण की खालें अभिप्रेत हैं :—

आकार — नियमित और फैला हुआ; बाल—मोटे एवं लम्बाई में छोटे से लेकर मध्यम तक; पदार्थ — अच्छा एवं पतला, दाने—मोटे; क्षेत्रफल 4,877 वर्ग सें. मी. (5 $\frac{1}{2}$ वर्ग फुट);

क्वालिटी — 30 प्रतिशत प्रथम वाली, 40 प्रतिशत द्वितीय वाली और 30 प्रतिशत तृतीय वाली (अस्वीकृतियां)।

(3) "सर्वोत्तम पटनावाली" से निम्नलिखित विवरण की खालें अभिप्रेत हैं :—

आकार — नियमित और फैला हुआ, बाल—उत्तम से लेकर थोड़े मोटे तक; पदार्थ — साधारण से लेकर अच्छा तक; वजन — प्रति 500 नग का 204 से लेकर 215 कि. ग्रा. (450 से 475 पाउंड) तक ;

क्षेत्रफल 3484 से लेकर 3716 वर्ग सें. मी. (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ से 4 वर्ग फुट) तक, क्वालिटी 40 प्रतिशत प्रथम वाली, 40 प्रतिशत सूखी लवणीत।

द्वितीय वाली और 20 प्रतिशत तृतीय वाली (अस्वीकृतियां) सूखी लवणीत।

(4) "कलकत्ता-बन्धित वाली" से निम्नलिखित विवरण की खालें अभिप्रेत हैं :—

बाल — उत्तम से मोटे पदार्थ — बहुत अच्छा, क्षेत्रफल 4,181 वर्ग सें. मी. (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ वर्ग फुट); क्वालिटी — 50 प्रतिशत प्रथम वाली, 40 प्रतिशत द्वितीय वाली और 10 प्रतिशत तृतीय वाली — आर्द्र लवणीत।

(5) "दीखन वाली-बम्बई मध्य प्रदेश" से निम्नलिखित विवरण की खालें अभिप्रेत हैं :—

आकार — बहुत कुछ आयताकार, बाल — छोटे, नरम और चमकदार, दाने — मध्यम से लेकर मोटे तक; पदार्थ — काफी भरा हुआ; क्षेत्रफल — 4,645 वर्ग सें. मी. (5 वर्ग फुट) क्वालिटी — 30 प्रतिशत प्रथम वाली, 40 से 50 प्रतिशत तक द्वितीय वाली और 20 प्रतिशत तृतीय वाली।

(6) "दीखन वाली — मद्रास" से निम्नलिखित विवरण की खालें अभिप्रेत हैं :—

आकार — "काकिनाडा" वाली की अपेक्षा आकार रहित अधिक लम्बा प्रकार का, बाल — मध्यम, पदार्थ — अच्छा; क्षेत्रफल — 4,877 वर्ग सें. मी. (5 $\frac{1}{2}$ वर्ग फुट)।

(7) "दिनाजपुर वाली" से निम्नलिखित विवरण की खालें अभिप्रेत हैं :—

आकार — अनियमित, श्रेणीय से लेकर फैला हुआ तक; किनारे अधिक खिंचे हुए, भारतीय ढाका वाली से अधिक गंदा, बाल — उत्तम से लेकर मध्यम तक; पदार्थ — मध्यम से लेकर अच्छा तक, वजन-प्रति 500 नग का 204 से लेकर 215 कि. ग्रा. (450 से 475 पाउंड) तक; क्षेत्रफल — 3,716 वर्ग सें. मी. (4 वर्ग फुट); क्वालिटी 45 प्रतिशत प्रथम वाली, 40 प्रतिशत द्वितीय वाली और 15 प्रतिशत तृतीय वाली (अस्वीकृतियां) सूखी लवणीत।

(8) "डिन्डीगुल वाली" से निम्नलिखित विवरण की खालें अभिप्रेत हैं :—

आकार — सम प्रकार का; बाल — छोटे, बहुत अधिक काले; पदार्थ — साधारण; दाने — उत्तम; क्षेत्रफल — 4,181 वर्ग सें. मी. (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ वर्ग फुट)।

(9) "बकरे-बकरी की खाल" से बकरे-बकरी अथवा मेंमने की, वध के पश्चात्, निकाली गई खाल अभिप्रेत है।

(10) "गुजरात किस्म" से निम्नलिखित विवरण की खालें अभिप्रेत हैं :—

आकार—चौड़ाई की अपेक्षा लम्बाई में अधिक फैला हुआ ; बाल—मोटे एवं लम्बाई में छोटे से लेकर लम्बे तक ; दाने—मध्यम से लेकर मोटे तक ;

पदार्थ—काफी भरा हुआ, क्षेत्रफल 4,877 वर्ग सें. मी. (5 $\frac{1}{2}$ वर्ग फुट) ;

क्वालिटी—80 प्रतिशत प्रथम वाली और द्वितीय वाली मिला जुलाकर, और 20 प्रतिशत तृतीय वाली।

(11) "भारतीय ढाका वाली" से निम्नलिखित विवरण की खालें अभिप्रेत हैं :—

आकार—प्रायः लम्बा,

बाल—उत्तम ;

पदार्थ—अच्छा ;

वजन—प्रति 500 नग का 215 से लेकर 227 कि. ग्रा. (475 से 500 पाउंड) तक, क्षेत्रफल 3,716 से लेकर 4,181 वर्ग सें. मी. (4 से लेकर 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ वर्ग फुट) तक ;

क्वालिटी—50 प्रतिशत प्रथम वाली, 40 प्रतिशत द्वितीय वाली और 10 प्रतिशत तृतीय वाली (अस्वीकृतियां) सूखी लवणीत।

(12) "भारतीय कुरतथा वाली" से निम्नलिखित विवरण की खालें अभिप्रेत हैं :—

बाल—उत्तम एवं नरम;

पदार्थ—बहुत अच्छा;

क्षेत्रफल—4,181 वर्ग सें. मी. (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ वर्ग फुट);

क्वालिटी—50 प्रतिशत प्रथम वाली, 40 प्रतिशत द्वितीय वाली और 10 प्रतिशत तृतीय वाली (अस्वीकृतियाँ) आर्द्र लवणित ।

(13) "काकिनाडा" से निम्नलिखित विवरण की खालें अभि-
प्रेत हैं :—

आकार—लम्बा प्रकार,

बाल—मध्यम,

दाने—उत्तम,

पदार्थ—अच्छा,

क्षेत्रफल—4,877 वर्ग सें. मी. (5 $\frac{1}{2}$ वर्ग फुट) ।

(14) "लम्बाई" से यह भाप अभिप्रेत है जो खाल की लम्बाई में संबंधित कर और सपाट बिछाकर तथा पंख के मूल से उस बिन्दु तक जहाँ गले का सामने वाली भाग सबसे अधिक चौड़ा हो, मापने के पश्चात् प्राप्त होती है ।

(15) "लखनऊ/कानपुर वाली" से निम्नलिखित विवरण की खालें अभिप्रेत हैं :—

आकार—नियमित, आँसूत गर्दनो के साथ वर्गाकार,

बाल—उत्तम, लम्बाई में मध्यम से लेकर छोटी तक,

पदार्थ—अच्छा,

दाने—मध्यम से लेकर उत्तम तक,

क्षेत्रफल—4,181 वर्ग सें. मी. (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ वर्ग फुट),

क्वालिटी—35 प्रतिशत प्रथम वाली, 35 प्रतिशत द्वितीय वाली और 30 प्रतिशत तृतीय वाली (अस्वीकृतियाँ) ।

(16) "मन्नास जिले वाली" से निम्नलिखित विवरण की खालें अभिप्रेत हैं :—

आकार—वर्गाकार प्रकार,

बाल—मध्यम,

पदार्थ—मध्यम से लेकर अच्छा तक,

दाने—उत्तम,

क्षेत्रफल—4,045 वर्ग सें. मी. (5 वर्ग फुट) ।

(17) "मलाबार वाली" से निम्नलिखित विवरण की खालें अभिप्रेत हैं :—

आकार—वर्गाकार प्रकार का तथा छोटा साइज,

दाने—उत्तम,

पदार्थ—अच्छा,

क्षेत्रफल—3,716 वर्ग सें. मी. (4 वर्ग फुट) ।

(18) "मालदा वाली" से निम्नलिखित विवरण की खालें अभिप्रेत हैं :—

आकार — अनियमित, कोणीय से लेकर फैला हुआ तक किनारों पर अधिक सिंचा हुआ, भारतीय ढाका वाली में अधिक गंधा,

बाल—उत्तम से लेकर मध्यम तक,

पदार्थ—मध्यम से अच्छा,

वजन—प्रति 500 नग 204 से लेकर 215 कि. ग्रा. (450 से 475 पाउंड) तक,

क्षेत्रफल—3,716 वर्ग सें. मी. (4 वर्ग फुट),

क्वालिटी—15 प्रतिशत प्रथम वाली, 40 प्रतिशत द्वितीय वाली और 15 प्रतिशत तृतीय वाली (अस्वीकृतियाँ), सूखी लवणित ।

(19) "खाज या खुर्ज" से ऐसा नुफसान अभिप्रेत है जो चर्म रोग कारक और सामान्यतः "खारिज" के नाम से ज्ञात किसी पर-बीबी द्वारा खाल में कारिम होता है ;

(20) "मुजफ्फरपुर पटना वाली" से निम्नलिखित विवरण की खालें अभिप्रेत हैं :—

आकार—नियमित, फैला हुआ,

बाल—उत्तम,

पदार्थ—अच्छा,

क्षेत्रफल—3,484 से लेकर 3,716 वर्ग सें. मी. (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ से 4 वर्ग फुट) तक,

क्वालिटी—40 प्रतिशत प्रथम वाली, 40 प्रतिशत द्वितीय वाली और 20 प्रतिशत तृतीय वाली (अस्वीकृतियाँ) सूखी लवणित ।

(21) "मुजफ्फरपुर वाली" से निम्नलिखित विवरण की खालें अभिप्रेत हैं :—

आकार—नियमित, फैला हुआ,

बाल—उत्तम और नरम,

पदार्थ—अच्छे से लेकर मध्यम तक,

वजन—प्रति 500 नग 181 से लेकर 204 कि. ग्रा. (400 से 450 पाउंड तक),

क्षेत्रफल 3,716 वर्ग सें. मी. (4 वर्ग फुट),

क्वालिटी—45 प्रतिशत प्रथम वाली, 40 प्रतिशत द्वितीय वाली और 15 प्रतिशत तृतीय वाली (अस्वीकृतियाँ) ।

(22) "पटना वाली" से निम्नलिखित विवरण की खालें अभि-
प्रेत हैं :—

आकार—नियमित, फैला हुआ,

बाल—मोटे,

पदार्थ—मध्यम से लेकर पतला तक,

वजन—प्रति 500 नग 193 से लेकर 204 कि. ग्रा.,

क्वालिटी—30 प्रतिशत प्रथम वाली, 45 प्रतिशत द्वितीय वाली और 25 प्रतिशत तृतीय वाली (अस्वीकृतियाँ) सूखी लवणित ।

(23) "पूरब वाली" से निम्नलिखित विवरण की खालें अभि-
प्रेत हैं :—

आकार—लम्बी गर्दन के साथ लम्बा और पैर पर सकरा,

बाल—उत्तम, लम्बाई में मध्यम से लेकर छोटे तक,

पदार्थ—आँसूत,

क्षेत्रफल—लगभग 3,716 वर्ग सें. मी. (4 वर्ग फुट),

क्वालिटी—40 प्रतिशत प्रथम वाली, 35 प्रतिशत द्वितीय वाली और 25 प्रतिशत तृतीय वाली (अस्वीकृतियाँ) ।

(24) "अनुसूची" से इन नियमों से मेलगन अनुसूची अभि-
प्रेत हैं :—

(25) "शालापुर वाली" से निम्नीलिखित विवरण की खालें अभिप्रेत हैं :—

आकार—आधातकार,

बाल—छांटे, नरम और घमकदार,

दाने—मध्यम से लेकर मोटे तक,

पदार्थ—बहुत भरा हुआ;

क्षेत्रफल—4.045 वर्ग से. मी. (5 वर्ग फुट)

क्वालिटी—30 प्रतिशत से लेकर 40 प्रतिशत तक प्रथम वाली, 40 से 50 प्रतिशत तक द्वितीय वाली और 20 प्रतिशत तृतीय वाली :

(26) "विशेष डिन्डीगुल वाली" से निम्नीलिखित विवरण की खालें अभिप्रेत हैं :—

आकार—सम प्रकार,

बाल—छांटे, बहुत अधिक काले,

पदार्थ—अच्छा,

दाने—उत्तम,

क्षेत्रफल—4.181 वर्ग से. मी. (4½ वर्ग फुट)।

(27) "वार्बल" से वह नुकसान अभिप्रेत है जो हायपोर्डमा कसाई जाति की वार्बल मक्खी के लारबे द्वारा खाल में छेद करने से कारित होता है।

(28) "चौड़ाई" से वह माप अभिप्रेत है जो खाल की लम्बाई में समबलित कर और बिछाकर तथा बलन से पेंट के किनारों पर आगे और पीछे के पैरों के मध्य बिन्दु तक सम कोणों पर मापने से प्राप्त होती है। पूर्वोक्त छण्डों में छांटे, मध्यम और लम्बे बाल के प्रति निर्देश से निम्नीलिखित मापों के बाल अभिप्रेत हैं। अर्थात् :—

स्पष्टीकरण 1—छांटे बाल—2.54 से. मी. (1)

मध्यम बाल—2.54 से. मी. से लेकर 5-7 से. मी. (1, से 2") तक।

लम्बे बाल—5-7 से. मी. से अधिक (2½ से अधिक)।

स्पष्टीकरण 2—उपरोक्त परिभाषाओं में दर्शाए गए क्वालिटी और क्षेत्रफल केवल पहिचान के लिए हैं तथा पैकिंग को लागू नहीं होंगे और अनुसूची 2 से 18 तक के उपबन्धों के अधीन होंगे।

3. श्रेणी अभिधान-चिह्न :—

श्रेणी अभिधान-चिह्न "एगमार्क" शब्द के साथ भारत के मानचित्र की रूपरेखा का एच (Produce of India) (भारतीय

उत्पाद) शब्दों के साथ उगते हुए सूर्य का चित्र होगा, जैसा कि अनुसूची 1 में दिखाया गया है।

4. क्वालिटी की परिभाषा :—

विभिन्न श्रेणी अभिधानों द्वारा दर्शाई गई बकरे बकरी की खाल की क्वालिटी ऐसी होगी जैसी 2 से 18 तक की अनुसूचियों के भाग 1 के स्तम्भ (2) में लेकर (7) तक में ऐसे अभिधानों के सामने और उक्त अनुसूचियों के अन्तर्गत आने वाली वाणिज्यिक क्वालिटी के अनुसार उपवर्गित की गई हो।

5. श्रेणी अभिधान :—

बकरे बकरी की खाल की क्वालिटी उपदर्शित करने के लिए श्रेणी अभिधान अनुसूची 2 से लेकर 18 तक के भाग 1 के स्तम्भ 1 में उपवर्णित के अनुसार होंगे।

6. चिह्न की पद्धति :—

श्रेणी अभिधान चिह्न का लेबल खाल के प्रत्येक पैकेज में कृषि विपणन सलाहकार द्वारा अनुमोदित रीति से मजबूती के साथ लगाया जाएगा और उसमें निम्नीलिखित विशिष्टियां स्पष्ट रूप से दर्शित की जाएंगी :—

1. पैक किए जाने का स्थान
2. क्वालिटी
3. श्रेणी
4. खालों की संख्या
5. पैक किए जाने की तारीख
6. निरीक्षण अधिकारी के हस्ताक्षर।

7. प्राधिकरण प्रमाणपत्र की विशेष शर्तें :—

सामान्य श्रेणीकरण और चिह्न नियम, 1937 के नियम 4 में विनिर्दिष्ट शर्तों के अतिरिक्त, इन नियमों के प्रयोजन के लिए जारी किए गए प्रत्येक प्राधिकरण प्रमाणपत्र निम्नीलिखित शर्तों से शासित होंगे :—

(क) प्राधिकृत पैकर के परिसर साफ सुथरे और उनमें बकरे-बकरी की खाल के शासकीय निरीक्षण एवं चिह्न के लिए पर्याप्त स्थान एवं सुविधा की व्यवस्था होगी।

(ख) पैकिंग से पहले और उसके बाद बकरे-बकरी की खाल की प्रतिचयन पद्धति, जांच, चिह्न और निरीक्षण के बारे में, और उनके अभिलेख रखने के सम्बन्ध में, समय-समय पर कृषि विपणन सलाहकार द्वारा जारी किये गये समस्त अनुदेशों का सभी संबंधित व्यक्तियों द्वारा सख्ती से पालन किया जायगा।

अनुसूची 1

(नियम 5 देखिए)

बकरी की खाल के पंकेजों में प्रयुक्त श्रेणी अभिधान चिन्ह

‘एगमार्क’	पैकिंग का स्थान
शब्द के साथ	कवालिटी
भारत के मानचित्र की रूपरेखा एवं (भारतीय उत्पाद)	श्रेणी
शब्दों के साथ उगते हुए सूर्य का चिह्न	खालों की संख्या
	पैकिंग की तारीख

(निरीक्षण अधिकारी के हस्ताक्षर)

अनुसूची 2

I ‘कलकत्ता बधित’ नाम से प्रख्यात कलकत्ता-बधित बकरे-बकरी की खाल (क०ब०व०ख०) के श्रेणी अभिधान एवं क्वालिटी की परिभाषा

श्रेणी	पदार्थ	सहायता					साधारण शर्तें	टिप्पणी
		खाज अथवा खर्ज और अन्य चर्मरोग के चिन्ह	बाह्य क्षतियों से हुए नुकसान चिन्ह	स्फोट और खुले हुए बाबल छिद्र (पोछा छिद्र)	खाल उतारने के कटाव एवं चिन्ह	अन्य		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	अच्छा (साइज के अनुरूप)	अनुज्ञात नहीं	अनुज्ञात नहीं	अनुज्ञात नहीं	किनारे से 51 मि० मी० के भीतर लम्बाई में कुल मिला कर 51 मि० मी० की माप तक के दो कटाव या छिद्रों के सिवाय, अनुज्ञात नहीं।	छापे का कोई चिन्ह न हो। रक्त, भूल और अन्य बाह्य द्रव्यों से युक्त-युक्त रूप से मुक्त हो। सिर और खुर निकाले गए हों। नापन और खाल झड़ने के दृश्य-मान निशान अनुज्ञात नहीं। प्रतिभारित संसाधन या मोटा, प्लास्टर अनुज्ञात नहीं।	आर्द्र या सुखे लवणीकरण अथवा अन्य किसी उपयुक्त पदार्थ द्वारा उचित ढंग से संसाधित या परिरक्षित	प्रायः सभी आकार एवं छटाव क्वालिटीयां पृथक्-पृथक् पैक की जाती हैं किन्तु यदि वे एक साथ ही पैक की गयीं हों, तो यह बात ग्राहक पर उप-बोधित की जानी चाहिए।
2.	साधारण रूप से अच्छा (साइज से बड़ा कुल अनुज्ञात नहीं)	खाज/खर्ज अथवा अन्य रोग चिन्ह से प्रभावित 26 वर्ग मी० से अधिक अनुज्ञात	कुल 26 वर्ग मी० से अधिक अनुज्ञात।	पूरी खाल पर फैले हुए 4 से या किसी एक विशेष स्थान पर केन्द्रित 6 से अधिक अनुज्ञात।	किनारे से 102 मि० मी० के भीतर 76 मि० मी० की संयुक्त लम्बाई के कटाव और छिद्र अनुज्ञात। खाल के अन्य भागों में खाल की मोटाई से आधे तक खाल उतारने से हुए चिन्ह-केवल 76 मि० मी० की संयुक्त लम्बाई अनुज्ञात।	यथोक्त	यथोक्त	यथोक्त

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3. सख पदार्थ सहित पतली खाल अनुज्ञात	कुल मिलाकर 39 वर्ग सें०मी० से अनधिक को घेरने वाला क्षेत्र अनुज्ञात।	कुल मिलाकर 39 वर्ग सें०मी० से अनधिक को घेरने वाला क्षेत्र अनुज्ञात।	पूरी खाल पर बिखरे हुए 10 खुले हुए छिद्र या किसी विशेष स्थान पर केन्द्रित 15 छिद्रों से अनधिक अनुज्ञात।	खाल के 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक का नुकसान न करने वाले कटाव और छिद्र अनुज्ञात।	यदि छापे का चिन्ह किनारे से 102 मि०मी० के भीतर न हो तो वह अनुज्ञात नहीं। रक्त, धूल अन्य और बाह्य वृक्षों से युक्त युक्त रूप से मुक्त हो। सिर और खुर निकाले गये हों। तापन के कोई दृश्यमान निशान न हों। स्पेशल प्लास्टर अनुज्ञात नहीं और बाल सड़े अनुज्ञात		यद्योक्त	यद्योक्त

II. छटाव प्रतिशत :

1 2 3

जैसा कि पैकिंग विनिर्देशों में उपरिष्ठित और गांठों पर चिन्हित किया गया है।

III. मानक न्यूनतम माप, सेंटीमीटर में, (लम्बाई × चौड़ाई)

अति बड़ी	बड़ी	मध्यम	छोटी
100 × 45	90 × 40	80 × 35	70 × 30
81 × 45	74 × 40	67 × 35	60 × 30

आर्द्र लवणित खालों के लिए

सूखी लवणीकृत खालों के लिए

या जेता और विजेता के बीच की संविदा के अनुसार

IV. पैकिंग की मानक पद्धति :

(किसी परेक्षण में अन्तर्बस्तुओं का प्रतिशत)

अति बड़ी	बड़ी	मध्यम	छोटी	कुल
5	25	50	20	100

या जेता और विजेता के बीच की संविदा के अनुसार

टिप्पण : (1) 70 सें०मी० से कम लम्बी भाप वाली खालें मैमने के रूप में वर्गीकृत की जाएंगी और पृथक-पृथक पैक की जाएंगी।

(2) विभिन्न प्रादेशिक नामों वाली खालें उस प्रदेश की खाल के लक्षणों से युक्त होंगी और पृथक-पृथक पैक की जाएंगी।

अनुसूची 3

1. "भारतीय कुशितया वाली" के नाम से ज्ञात भारतीय कुशितया बकरी-बकरे की खाल (भा०कु०ब०खा०) के श्रेणी अभिधान और क्वालिटी की परिभाषा

श्रेणी	पदार्थ	महायता					साधारण शर्त	टिप्पण
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		खाज अथवा खजु और अन्य चर्मरोग के चिन्ह	बाह्य क्षति से हुए नुकसान के चिन्ह	स्कोट और खुले हुए बायल छिद्र (पोखा छिद्र)	खाल उतारने के कटाव और चिन्ह	अन्य		
1. अच्छा (साइज के अनु-रूप)	अनुज्ञात नहीं	अनुज्ञात नहीं	अनुज्ञात नहीं	अनुज्ञात नहीं	किनारे से कुल 51 मि० मी० के भीतर लम्बाई में कुल मिलाकर 51 मि० मी० की माप के एक या दो कटाव या छिद्रों के सिवाय, अनुज्ञात नहीं	छापे का कोई चिन्ह न हो। रक्त, धूल और अन्य बाह्य द्रव्यों से युक्त रूप से मुक्त हो। सिर और खुर निकाले गये हों। तापन और बाल सड़ने के दृश्यमान निशान अनुज्ञात नहीं। अति-भारित संसाधन या मोटा प्लास्टर अनुज्ञात नहीं।	आर्द्र या सूखे लवणीकरण अथवा अन्य किसी उपयुक्त पद्धति द्वारा उचित ढंग से संसाधित या परिरक्षित।	प्रायः सभी आकार और छटाव, (क्वालिटीयों) में पृथक-पृथक पैक की जाती हैं किन्तु यदि एक साथ ही पैक की गई हों तो यह बात गांठ पर उप-स्थित की जानी चाहिए।

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2. साधारण रूप (साम्य से बड़ा खुल अनु-ज्ञात नहीं)	खाज, खर्जु अथवा अन्य रोग बिन्हु से प्रभावित 26 वर्ग सें० मी० से अनधिक अनुज्ञात।	कुल 26 वर्ग सें० मी० से अनधिक अनुज्ञात।	पूरी खाल पर फैले हुए 4 से या किसी एक विशेष स्थान पर केन्द्रित 6 से अनधिक अनु-ज्ञात।	किनारे से 102 मि० मी० के भीतर 76 मि० मी० की संयुक्त लम्बाई के कटाव और छिद्र अनुज्ञात। खाल के अन्य भागों में खाल की मोटाई से प्राप्ते तक खाल उतारने से हुए बिन्हु केवल 76 मि० मी० की संयुक्त लम्बाई अनुज्ञात।	यथोक्त	यथोक्त	यथोक्त	
3. सख पदार्थ सहित पतली खाल अनु-ज्ञात।	कुल मिलाकर 39 वर्ग सें० मी० से अनधिक को घेरने वाला क्षेत्र अनुज्ञात।	कुल मिलाकर 39 वर्ग सें० मी० से अनधिक को घेरने वाला क्षेत्र अनुज्ञात।	पूरी खाल पर बिखरे हुए 10 खुले हुए छिद्र या किसी विशेष स्थान पर केन्द्रित 15 छिद्रों से अन-धिक अनुज्ञात।	खाल के 50 प्रति-शत से अधिक का नुकसान न करने वाले कटाव 15 और छिद्र अनुज्ञात।	यदि छापे का बिन्हु किनारे से 102 मि० मी० के भीतर न हो तो वह (अनुज्ञात नहीं। रक्त, धूल और अन्य बाह्य द्रव्यों से युक्त संयुक्त रूप से मुक्त हो। सिर और खुर, निकाले गये हों। तापम के कोई दृश्यमान निशान न हो। मोटा प्लास्टर अनुज्ञात नहीं। कुल बाल झड़ें अनुज्ञात।	यथोक्त	यथोक्त	

II. छटावा: प्रतिशत

1	2	3
जैसा कि पैकिंग विनिर्देशों में उपदिष्ट और गांठों पर चिन्हित किया गया है।		

III. मानक न्यूनतम माप, सैन्टीमीटर म, (लम्बाई × चौड़ाई)

अति बड़ी	बड़ी	मध्यम	छोटी
100 × 45	90 × 40	80 × 35	70 × 30 आई लवणीकृत खालों के लिए
81 × 45	74 × 40	67 × 35	60 × 30 सूखी लवणीकृत खालों के लिए
या क्रेता और विक्रेता के बीच के संविदा के अनुसार			

IV. पैकिंग की मासक पद्धति

(किसी परेवण में अन्तर्वस्तुओं का प्रतिशत)

अति बड़ी	बड़ी	मध्यम	छोटी	कुल
5	25	50	20	100

या क्रेता और विक्रेता के बीच के संविदा के अनुसार

टिप्पण: (1) 70 सें० मी० से कम से लम्बी वाली खाल मैमने के रूप में वर्गीकृत की जाएगी और पृथक-पृथक पैक की जाएगी।

(2) विभिन्न प्रादेशिक नाम वाली खालें उम प्रदेश की खाल के लक्षणों से युक्त होंगी और पृथक-पृथक पैक की जाएंगी।

अनुसूची सं० 4

1. "भारतीय ढाका वाली" के नाम से ज्ञात भारतीय ढाका (भा०डा०व०खा०) बकरे-बकरी की खाल के श्रेणी अभिधान और क्वालिटी की परिभाषा

श्रेणी	पदार्थ	सहाता					साधारण शर्तें	टिप्पण
		खाज अथवा खर्जु	बाह्य क्षति से हुए	स्फोट और खुले	खाल उतारने के	अन्य		
		और अन्य चर्मरोग	नुकसान के चिन्ह	हुए वार्षिक छिद्र	कटाव और चिन्ह	(पोखा छिद्र)		
		के चिन्ह						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. प्रच्छा (साइज के अनुरूप)	अनुज्ञात नहीं	अनुज्ञात नहीं	अनुज्ञात नहीं	अनुज्ञात नहीं	किनारे से कुल 51 मि० मी० के भीतर लंबाई में कुल मिलाकर 51 मि०मी० के माप के एक या दो कटाव या छिद्रों के सिवाय अनुज्ञात नहीं।	छापे का कोई चिन्ह न हो। रक्त, धूल और अन्य बाह्य द्रव्यों से युक्त-युक्त रूप से मुक्त हो। सिर और खुर निकाले गए हों। तापन और बाल झड़ने के दृश्य-मान निशान अनुज्ञात नहीं। अति भारित संसाधन या मोटा प्लास्टर अनुज्ञात नहीं।	आर्द्र या सूखे लवणीकरण अथवा अन्य किसी उपयुक्त पद्धति द्वारा उचित ढंग से संसाधित या परिरक्षित।	प्रायः सभी आकार और छटाव क्वालिटीयों में पृथक-पृथक पैक की जाती है किन्तु यदि एक साथ ही पैक की गई हों तो यह बात गांठ पर उपर्युक्त की जानी चाहिए।
2. साधारण रूप से (साइज से बड़ा कुल अनुज्ञात नहीं)	अनुज्ञात नहीं	खाज, खर्जु अथवा अन्य रोग चिह्न से प्रभावित 26 वर्ग सें० मी० से अधिक अनुज्ञात।	कुल 26 वर्ग सें० मी० से अधिक अनुज्ञात।	पूरी खाल पर फैले हुए 4 से या किसी एक विशेष स्थान पर केन्द्रित 6 से अधिक अनुज्ञात।	किनारे से 102 मि० मी० के भीतर 76 मि० मी० की संयुक्त लम्बाई के कटाव और छिद्र अनुज्ञात। खाल के अन्य भागों में खाल की मोटाई से आधे तक खाल उतारने से हुए चिन्ह केवल 76 मि० मी० की संयुक्त लम्बाई अनुज्ञात।	यथोक्त	यथोक्त	यथोक्त
3. सख पदार्थ सहित पतली खाल अनुज्ञात।	अनुज्ञात नहीं	कुल मिलाकर 39 वर्ग सें० मी० से अधिक को घेरने वाला क्षेत्र अनुज्ञात।	कुल मिलाकर 39 वर्ग सें० मी० से अधिक को घेरने वाला क्षेत्र अनुज्ञात।	पूरी खाल पर बिखरे हुए 10 खुले हुए छिद्र या किसी विशेष स्थान पर केन्द्रित 15 छिद्रों से अधिक अनुज्ञात।	खाल के 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक का नुकसान न करने वाले कटाव और छिद्र अनुज्ञात।	यदि छापे का चिन्ह किनारे से 102 मि० मी० के भीतर न हो तो वह अनुज्ञात नहीं। रक्त धूल और अन्य बाह्य द्रव्यों से युक्त-युक्त रूप से मुक्त हो। सिर और खुर निकाले गये हों। तापन के कोई दृश्य-मान निशान न हों। मोटा प्लास्टर अनुज्ञात नहीं। कुछ बाल झड़े अनुज्ञात।	यथोक्त	यथोक्त

II छदोष प्रतिशत

जैसा कि पैकिंग विनिर्देशों में उपर्युक्त गांठों पर चिह्नित किया गया है ।

III. मानक न्यूनतम माप, सेंटीमीटर में लम्बाई × चौड़ाई

अति बड़ी	बड़ी	मध्यम	छोटी	
100 × 45	90 × 40	80 × 35	70 × 30	आर्द्र लवणीकृत खालों के लिये
81 × 45	74 × 40	67 × 35	60 × 30	सूखी लवणीकृत खालों के लिये

या क्रेता और विक्रेता के बीच के संविदा के अनुसार ।

IV. पैकिंग की मानक पद्धति :

(किसी परेषण में अन्तर्वस्तुओं का प्रतिशत)

अति बड़ी	बड़ी	मध्यम	छोटी	कुल
5	25	50	20	100

या क्रेता और विक्रेता के बीच के संविदा के अनुसार ।

टिप्पणी :— (1) 70 से० मी० से कम से लम्बी वाली खालें मैमने के रूप में वर्गीकृत की जायेंगी और पृथक-पृथक पैक की जायेंगी

(2) विभिन्न प्रादेशिक नाम वाली खालें उस प्रदेश की खाल के लक्षणों से युक्त होंगी और पृथक-पृथक पैक की जायेंगी ।

अनुसूची सं० 5

1. "विनाजपुर वाली" के नाम से ज्ञात विनाजपुर बकरे-बकरी की खाल (दि० ब० खा०) के श्रेणी अभिधान और क्वालिटी की परिभाषा

श्रेणी पदार्थ	संख्या			साधारण शर्तें	टिप्पण			
	खाज अथवा खजुं खाज क्षति से हुए स्फोट और खुले खाल उतारने के अन्य और अन्य चर्मरोग नुकसान के चिह्न हुए बाबिल छिद्र कटाव और चिह्न (पीछा छिद्र)							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. अशुद्धा (साइज के अनुरूप)	अनुज्ञात नहीं	अनुज्ञात नहीं	अनुज्ञात नहीं	किनारे से कुल 51 मि० मी० के भीतर लम्बाई में कुल मिलाकर 51 मि० मी० की साप के एक या दो कटावों और छिद्रों के सिवाय, अनुज्ञात नहीं।	छापे का कोई चिह्न न हो। रक्त, धूल और अन्य बाह्य द्रव्यों से युक्ति-युक्त रूप से मुक्त हो।	आर्द्र या सूखे लव-णीकरण अथवा अन्य किसी उप-युक्त पद्धति द्वारा उचित ढंग से संसाधित या पर-रक्षित।	प्रायः सभी आकार और छटाव क्वा-लिटियों में पृथक्-पृथक् पैक की जाती हैं किन्तु यदि एक साथ ही पैक की गई हो तो यह बात गांठ पर उप-रक्षित की जानी चाहिये।	
2. साधारण रूप से अशुद्धा (साइज से बड़ा कुल अनुज्ञात नहीं)	खाज अथवा खजुं या अन्य रोग चिह्न से प्रभावित 26 वर्ग से० मी० से अनधिक अनुज्ञात	कुल 26 वर्ग से० मी० से अनधिक अनुज्ञात	पूरी खाल पर फैले हुए 4 से या किसी एक विशेष स्थान पर केन्द्रित 6 से अनधिक अनुज्ञात	किनारे से 102 मि० मी० के भीतर 76 मि० मी० की संयुक्त लम्बाई के कटाव और छिद्र अनुज्ञात। खाल के अन्य भागों में खाल की मोटाई से आधे तक खाल उतारने से हुए चिह्न केवल 76 मि० मी० की संयुक्त लम्बाई अनुज्ञात।	यथोक्त	यथोक्त	यथोक्त	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3. सहाय्य पदार्थ सहित पतली खाल अनु-ज्ञात	कुल मिलाकर 39 वर्ग से० मी० से अनधिक को घेरने वाला क्षेत्र अनु-ज्ञात	कुल मिलाकर 39 वर्ग से० मी० से अनधिक को घेरने वाला क्षेत्र अनु-ज्ञात	पूरी खाल पर बिखरे हुए 10 खुले हुए छिद्र या किसी विशेष स्थान पर केन्द्रित 15 छिद्र से अनधिक अनु-ज्ञात	खाल के 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक का नुकसान न करने वाले कटाव और छिद्र अनु-ज्ञात	यदि छापे का चिह्न किनारे से 102 मि० मी० के भीतर न हो, तो वह अनु-ज्ञात नहीं। रक्त धूल, और अन्य बाह्य द्रव्यों से युक्ति-युक्त रूप से मुक्त हो। सिर और खुर निकाले गये हों। तापन के कोई दृश्यमान निशान न हो। मोटा प्लास्टर अनु-ज्ञात नहीं, कुछ बाल भड़े अनु-ज्ञात।	यथोक्त	यथोक्त	मालवावाली के रूप में वर्णित मालवावाली, जो दृश्यमान बावेल से मुक्त हों और मुजफ्फरपुर वाली की तरह मापी गई हो। इस रूप में वर्णित इस परिभाषा के अन्तर्गत आ सकती है।

II छटाव प्रतिशत

1 2 3
जैसा कि पैकिंग विनिर्देशों में उपदर्शित और चिह्नित किया गया है।

III. मानक न्यूनतम माप, सैन्टी मीटर में (लम्बाई × चौड़ाई)

अति बड़ी	बड़ी	मध्यम	छोटी	
100 × 45	90 × 40	80 × 35	70 × 30	(भारत लवणीकृत खालों के लिए)
81 × 45	74 × 40	67 × 35	60 × 30	(सूखी लवणकृत खालों के लिए)

या केता और विक्रेता के बीच के संविदा के अनुसार

IV. पैकिंग की मानक पद्धति

(किसी प्रेषण में अन्तर्वस्तुओं का प्रतिशत)

अति बड़ी	बड़ी	मध्यम	छोटी	कुल
5	25	50	20	100

या केता और विक्रेता के बीच के संविदा के अनुसार

टिप्पण्यो :—(1) 70 से० मी० से कम लम्बी माप वाली खालें मैमने के रूप में वर्गीकृत की जायेंगी और पृथक-पृथक पैक की जायेंगी।

(2) विभिन्न प्रादेशिक नाम वाली खालें उस प्रदेश की खाल के लक्षणों से युक्त होंगी और पृथक-पृथक पैक की जाएंगी।

अनुसूची 6

1. "पटना वाली" ताम से ज्ञात साधारण पटना बकरी-बकरी की खाल (सा० प० ब० खा०) के श्रेणी अभिधान और स्वालिटी की परिभाषा

श्रेणी पदार्थ		सहायता		साधारण शर्तें		टिप्पण			
खाज अथवा खर्ज और अन्य चर्म-रोग के चिह्न		बाह्य क्षति से हुए नुकसान चिह्न		स्कोट और खुले हुए बाबेल छिद्र (पोखा छिद्र)		खाल उतारने के कटाव और चिह्न		अन्य	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1. अण्डा (साइज के अनुरूप)		के दो लघु चिह्न तक अनुज्ञात	अनुज्ञात नहीं	2 तक अनुज्ञात	किनारे से कुल 51 मि० मि०, के भीतर लम्बाई में कुल मिलाकर 51 मि० मी० की माप के एक या दो कटावों या छिद्रों के सिवाय, अनुज्ञात नहीं।	छापे का कोई चिह्न नहीं। रक्त धूल और अन्य बाह्य द्रव्यों से युक्ति-युक्त रूप से मुक्त हो। सिर और खुर निकाले गए हों। तापन और बाल झड़ने के दृश्य-मान, निशान अनुज्ञात नहीं। अति-भारित संसाधन या मोटा प्लास्टर अनुज्ञात नहीं।	भारें या सूखे लवणीकरण अथवा अन्य किसी उप-युक्त पद्धति द्वारा पृथक पैक की जाती हैं किन्तु यदि संसाधक या परि-रक्षित। यह बात गांठ पर उपदर्शित की जानी चाहिये।	प्रायः सभी आकार और छंटाव (कवा-लिटियों) में पृथक पृथक पैक की जाती हैं किन्तु यदि संसाधक या परि-रक्षित। यह बात गांठ पर उपदर्शित की जानी चाहिये।	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2. साधारण रूप से प्रगुठा (साइज से बड़ा कुल अनुज्ञात नहीं।	खाज प्रयवा खर्ज या रोग चिह्नों से प्रभावित 26 वर्ग सें० मी० से अधिक अनुज्ञात।	कुल 26 वर्ग सें० मी० से अधिक अनुज्ञात।	खाल पर फीले हुए 6 से अधिक या किसी एक विशेष स्थान पर केन्द्रित 10 तक अनुज्ञात।	खाल के 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक का नुकसान न करने वाले कटाव और छिद्र अनुज्ञात।	किनारे से 102 मि० मी० के मीटर 76 मि० मी० की संयुक्त लम्बाई के कटाव छिद्र अनुज्ञात। खाल के अन्य भागों खाल की मोटाई से आधे तक खाल उतारने से हुए छिद्र केवल 76 मि० मी० की संयुक्त लम्बाई अनुज्ञात।	यथोक्त	यथोक्त	यथोक्त
3. सहाय पदार्थ सहित पतली खाल अनुज्ञात	कुल मिलाकर 39 वर्ग सें० मी० से अधिक को घेरने वाला क्षेत्र अनुज्ञात।	कुल मिलाकर 39 वर्ग सें० मी० से अधिक को घेरने वाला क्षेत्र अनुज्ञात।	पूरी खाल पर बिखरे, खुले हुए 10 से अधिक छिद्र या किसी विशेष स्थान पर केन्द्रित 15 छिद्रों तक अनुज्ञात।	खाल के 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक का नुकसान न करने वाले कटाव और छिद्र अनुज्ञात।	यदि छापे का कोई चिह्न किनारे से 76 मि० मी० के भीतर न हो तो वह अनुज्ञात नहीं। रक्त, धूल और अन्य बाह्य द्रव्यों से युक्ति-युक्त रूप से मुक्त हो सिर और खुर निकाले गये हों। प्रत्यक्षतः कोई लाल धब्बा न हो। अतिभारित उपचार अनुज्ञात नहीं। मोटा प्लास्टर अनुज्ञात नहीं। मामूली बाल झड़ना अनुज्ञात।	यथोक्त	यथोक्त	यथोक्त

II. छटाव प्रतिशत

III. मानक न्यूनतम माप, सेंटीमीटर में, (× लम्बाई चौड़ाई)

1	2	3	अति बड़ी	बड़ी	मध्यम	छोटी
जैसा कि पैकिंग विनिर्देशों में उपर्युक्त गांठों पर चिह्नित किया गया है।			100 × 45	90 × 40	80 × 35	70 × 30 (आर्द्र लवणीकृत खालों के लिये)
			81 × 45	74 × 40	67 × 35	60 × 30 (सूखी लवणीकृत खालों के लिये)
या जेता और विजेता के बीच के संविदा के अनुसार।						

IV. पैकिंग की सामक पद्धति :

(किसी परेषण में अन्तर्वस्तुओं का प्रतिशत)

अति बड़ी	बड़ी	मध्यम	छोटी	कुल
5	25	50	20	100

या जेता और विजेता के बीच की संविदा के अनुसार।

टिप्पणी:—(1) 70 सें० मी० से कम लम्बी वाली खालें मैमने के रूप में वर्गीकृत की जायेंगी और पृथक-पृथक पैक की जायेंगी।

(2) विभिन्न प्रादेशिक नाम वाली खालें उस प्रदेश की खाल के लक्षणों से युक्त होंगी और पृथक-पृथक पैक की जायेंगी।

अनुसूची सं० 7

1. "सर्वोत्तम पटना वाली" या 'मुजफ्फरपुर पटना वाली' नाम से ज्ञात सर्वोत्तम पटना बकरे-बकरी की खाल के श्रेणी अभिवान और क्वालिटी की परिभाषा

श्रेणी पदार्थ		साधारण शर्तें टिप्पण						
खाज और खर्ज और अन्य चर्मरोग के चिह्न		बाह्य क्षतियों से हुई नुकसान के चिह्न	सह्यता स्फोट और खुले हुए धाँस छिद्र (पीछा छिद्र)	खाल उतारने के कटाव और चिह्न	अन्य			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. अण्डा (साइज के अनुरूप)	2 लघु चिह्न तक अनुज्ञात	अनुज्ञात नहीं	केवल 2 तक अनुज्ञात	किनारे से कुल 51 मि०मी० के भीतर, लम्बाई में कुल मिलाकर 51 मि०मी० की माप के एक या दो कटावों और छिद्रों के सिवाय अनुज्ञात नहीं।	छापे का कोई निशान न हो। रक्त धूल और अन्य बाह्य द्रव्यों से युक्ति-युक्त रूप से मुक्त हो। सिर और खुर निकाले गये हों। तापन और बाल झड़ने के दृश्य-मान निशान अनुज्ञात नहीं। प्रतिभारित संसाधन अथवा मोटा प्लास्टर अनुज्ञात नहीं।	आर्द्र या सूखे लवणीकरण अथवा अन्य किसी उपयुक्त पद्धति द्वारा उचित ढंग से संसाधित या परि-रक्षित	प्रायः सभी आकार और छटाव (क्वालिटीयों) में पृथक् पृथक् पैक की जाती हैं किन्तु यदि एक साथ ही पैक की गई हो तो वह बात गाँठ पर उपदर्शित की जानी चाहिये।	
2. साधारण रूप से अण्डा (साइज से बड़ा "बुल" अनुज्ञात नहीं)	खाज अथवा खर्ज या लघु चिह्नों से प्रभावित 26 वर्ग सें०मी० से अनधिक अनुज्ञात	कुल 26 वर्ग सें०मी० से अनधिक अनुज्ञात।	खाल पर फेले हुए 6 से अनधिक या किसी एक विशेष स्थान पर केन्द्रित 10 तक अनुज्ञात	किनारे से 102 मि०मी० के भीतर 76 मि०मी० की संयुक्त लम्बाई के कटाव और छिद्र अनुज्ञात खाल के अन्य भागों में खाल की मोटाई से आधे तक खाल उतारने से हुए चिह्न केवल 76 मि० मि० की संयुक्त लम्बाई अनुज्ञात।	यथोक्त	यथोक्त	यथोक्त	
3. सह्य पदार्थ सहित पतली खाल अनुज्ञात	खाज अथवा खर्ज अथवा लघु चिह्नों से प्रभावित कुल मिलाकर 39 वर्ग सें०मी० से अनधिक को घेरने वाला अनुज्ञात	कुल मिलाकर 39 वर्ग सें०मी० से अनधिक अनुज्ञात	बिखरे हुए 10 से अनधिक और किसी विशेष स्थान पर 15 तक अनुज्ञात	खाल के 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक का नुकसान न करने वाले कटाव और छिद्र अनुज्ञात	यदि कोई छापे लोह-चिह्न किनारे से 102 मि०मी० के भीतर नहीं है तो वह अनुज्ञात नहीं। रक्त, धूल और अन्य बाह्य द्रव्यों से युक्ति-युक्त रूप से मुक्त सिर और खुर निकाले गये हैं। कोई दृश्यमान लाल धब्बे न हों। प्रतिभारित साधन अनुज्ञात नहीं। मोटा प्लास्टर अनुज्ञात नहीं। कुछ बाल झड़े अनुज्ञात।	यथोक्त	यथोक्त	

II. छंटाव प्रतिशत

जैसा कि पैकिंग विनिर्देशों में उपदर्शित और चिह्नित किया गया है।

III. मानक न्यूनतम माप, सेंटीमीटर में, (लम्बाई × चौड़ाई)

अति बड़ी	बड़ी	मध्यम	छोटी
100 × 45	90 × 40	80 × 35	70 × 30 (भार्श लवणीकृत खालों के लिये)
81 × 45	74 × 40	67 × 35	60 × 30 (सूखी लवणीकृत खालों के लिये)

या क्रेता और विक्रेता के बीच की संविदा के अनुसार।

IV. पैकिंग की मानक पद्धति

(किसी परेषण में अन्तर्वस्तुओं का प्रतिमान)

अति बड़ी	बड़ी	मध्यम	छोटी	कुल
5	25	50	20	100

या क्रेता और विक्रेता के बीच की संविदा के अनुसार।

टिप्पणियाँ :—1. 70 सें. मी० से कम लम्बी माप वाली खालों मैमने के रूप में वर्गीकृत की जायेंगी और पृथक-पृथक पैक की जायेंगी।

2. विभिन्न प्रादेशिक नाम वाली खालों उस प्रदेश की खाल के लक्षणों से युक्त होंगी और पृथक पृथक पैक की जायेंगी।

अनुसूची सं० 8

1. मुजफ्फरपुर वाली के नाम से ज्ञात मुजफ्फरपुर की बकरे-बकरी की खाल (मु० ब० खा०) के श्रेणी अभिधान और क्वालिटी की परिभाषा

श्रेणी	पर्याय	मह्यता				साधारण शर्तें	टिप्पणी	
		खाज या खर्जु और चर्मरोग के चिह्न	बाह्य क्षतियों से हुए नुकसान चिह्न	स्फोट और खुले हुए बायल छिद्र (पोखा छिद्र)	खाल उतारने के कटाव और चिह्न	अन्य		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. अच्छा (साइज के अनुरूप)	2 लघु चिह्न तक अनुज्ञात	अनुज्ञात नहीं	केवल 2 तक अनुज्ञात	किनारे से कुल 51 मि० मी० के भीतर लम्बाई में 51 मि० मी० की माप के एक या दो कटाव या छिद्रों के सिवाय, अनुज्ञात नहीं।	छापे के कोई चिह्न नहीं। रक्त, धूल और अन्य बाह्य द्रव्यों से युक्ति-युक्त रूप से मुक्त हों। सिर और खुर निकाले गये हों। तापन और बाल झड़ने के दृश्य-मान निशान अनुज्ञात नहीं। प्रति-भारित संसाधन या मोटा प्लास्टर अनुज्ञात नहीं।	भार्श या सूखे लवणीकरण अथवा अन्य किसी उप-युक्त पद्धति द्वारा उचित ढंग से संसाधित या परि-रक्षित।	प्रायः सभी धाकार और छंटाव (क्वालिटी) में पृथक-पृथक पैक की गई हो तो यह बात गांठ पर उपदर्शित की जानी चाहिये। ये विनिर्देश तिरहुत वाली पर भी लागू होंगे।	
2. साधारण रूप से अच्छा (साइज में बड़ा) अनुज्ञात नहीं	खाज अथवा खर्जु या अन्य रोगों से प्रभावित चिह्न 26 वर्ग सें० मी० से अधिक अनुज्ञात	कुल मिलाकर 26 वर्ग सें० मी० से अधिक अनुज्ञात	पूरी खाल पर बिखरे हुए 6 से अधिक अथवा किसी एक विशेष स्थान पर केन्द्रित 10 से अधिक अनुज्ञात	किनारे से 102 मि० मी० के भीतर 76 मि० मी० की संयुक्त लम्बाई के कटाव और छिद्र अनुज्ञात खाल के अन्य भागों में खाल की मोटाई से आधे तक खाल उतारने के चिह्न केवल 76 मि० मी० की संयुक्त लम्बाई अनुज्ञात।	यथोक्त	यथोक्त	यथोक्त	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3. सत्य पदार्थ सहित पतली खाल अनुज्ञात	कुल मिलाकर 39 वर्ग सें० मी० से अनधिक को घेरने वाला क्षेत्र अनुज्ञात	कुल मिलाकर 39 वर्ग सें० मी० से अनधिक को घेरने वाला क्षेत्र अनुज्ञात	पूरी खाल में बिखरे हुए 10 से अनधिक खुले हुए छिद्र या किसी विशेष स्थान पर केन्द्रित 15 छिद्र तक अनुज्ञात।	खाल के 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक को नुकसान न करने वाले कटाव और छिद्र अनुज्ञात	यदि छापे के निशान किनारे से 102 मि०मी० के भीतर हैं तो वे अनुज्ञात नहीं। रक्त, धूल और अन्य बाह्य द्रव्यों से मुक्त हों। और खुर निकाले गये हों। तापन के कोई दृश्यमान निशान न हों। मोटा प्लास्टर अनुज्ञात नहीं। कुल बाल सड़े अनुज्ञात।		यथोक्त	यथोक्त

II खटाव प्रतिशत

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
जैसा कि पैकिंग विनिर्देशों में उपर्युक्त और गांठों पर चिह्नित किया गया है।								
IV पैकिंग की मानक पद्धति								
(किसी परेण में अन्तर्वस्तुओं का प्रतिशत)								
प्रति बड़ी	बड़ी	मध्यम	छोटी	कुल				
5	25	50	20	100				
या जेला और विक्रेता के बीच की सविदा के अनुसार।								

III मानक ग्युनतम माप, सेंटीमीटर में (लम्बाई × चौड़ाई)

प्रति बड़ी	बड़ी	मध्यम	छोटी	5	6	7	8	9
100 × 45	90 × 40	80 × 35	70 × 30					
81 × 45	74 × 40	67 × 35	60 × 30					
या जेला और विक्रेता के बीच की सविदा के अनुसार।								

- टिप्पण: 1. 70 सें० मी० से कम लम्बी माप वाली खालें मैने के रूप में वर्गीकृत की जाएंगी और पृथक-पृथक पैक की जाएंगी।
2. विभिन्न प्रादेशिक नाम वाली खाल उस प्रदेश की खाल के लक्षणों से युक्त होगी और पृथक पृथक पैक की जाएंगी।

अधिसूची सं० 9

1. अमृतसर बाली के नाम से ज्ञात अमृतसर बकरी बकरी की खाल के श्रेणी संविधान और क्वालिटी की परिभाषा

श्रेणी पदार्थ	सहायता	साधारण शर्तें	टिप्पण					
	<div> <div>खाल या खुरों और जमरोय के बिन्दु</div> <div>वाह्य क्रतियों से हुए नुकसान बिन्दु</div> <div>स्फोट और खुले हुए बाबल छिद्र (पोखा छिद्र)</div> <div>खाले उतारने के कटाव और बिन्दु</div> <div>अन्व</div> </div>							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1 मध्यम से लेकर अच्छा तक	किनारे से 102 मि० मी० के भीतर और गर्दन पर कुल मिलाकर 13 वर्ग सें०मी० से अनधिक को घेरने वाला क्षेत्र अनुज्ञात।	किनारे से 102 मि० मी० से भीतर कुल मिलाकर और गर्दन पर 13 वर्ग सें० मी० से अनधिक अनुज्ञात	अनुज्ञान नहीं	किनारे से 102 मि० मी० के बिन्दु भीतर 76 मि० मी० की लम्बाई के सापके 4 कटाव या छिद्रों के सिवाय अनुज्ञात नहीं। अन्य भागों में खाल की मोटाई से आधे तक कुल 76 मि० मी० की लम्बाई के खाल उतारने के बिन्दु अनुज्ञात।	छापे से कोई नहीं। रक्त, धूल और अन्य बाह्य द्रव्यों से युक्त रूप से मुक्त सिर और खुर निकाले गए हों। तापन या बाल झड़ने के दृश्यमान निशान अनुज्ञात नहीं। अतिभारित संसोधन या मोटा प्लास्टर अनुज्ञात नहीं।	छापे से कोई नहीं। रक्त, धूल और अन्य बाह्य द्रव्यों से युक्त रूप से मुक्त सिर और खुर निकाले गए हों। तापन या बाल झड़ने के दृश्यमान निशान अनुज्ञात नहीं। अतिभारित संसोधन या मोटा प्लास्टर अनुज्ञात नहीं।	आर्द या सूखे (क) जब नाम पर लवणीकरण द्वारा या अन्य किसी उपयुक्त पद्धति द्वारा उचित ढंग से संसाधित या परिरक्षित	बेची जाए तब विक्र का आधार नीचे विनिर्दिष्ट किसी समूह के अन्तर्गत या विनिर्देशीके अनुसार होना चाहिए (ख) प्रायः सभी आकारों और छटाव (क्वालिटीयों में पृथक पृथक पैक की जाती है किन्तु यदि एक साथ ही पैक की गई हो तो यह बात गांठ पर उपर्युक्त की जानी चाहिए। (ग) इस अनुसूची के विनिर्देश दिल्ली अमृतसर, दिल्ली भांगरा और दिल्ली की खालों पर भी लागू होंगे।

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2. पतले से लेकर अचछा तक	कुल मिलाकर 39 बर्ग सें० मी० से अनधिक को घेरने वाला क्षेत्र अनुज्ञात	कुल मिलाकर 39 बर्ग सें० मी० से अनधिक को घेरने वाला क्षेत्र अनुज्ञात।	पूरी खाल पर बिखरे हुए 4 से अधिक और किसी एक विशेष स्थान पर केन्द्रित 6 से अनधिक अनुज्ञात।	पूरी खाल पर बिखरे हुए 4 से अधिक और किसी एक विशेष स्थान पर केन्द्रित 16 से अधिक अनुज्ञात।	कुल मिलाकर 152 मि०मी० की लम्बाई से अनधिक कटाव या छिद्र अनुज्ञात नहीं। खाल की मोटाई के भाड़े से अनधिक किसी भी लम्बाई के खाल उतारने के बिना अनुज्ञात। किन्तु पूरी खाल पर बिखरे हुए 8 से अधिक और किसी एक विशेष पर केन्द्रित 16 से अधिक अनुज्ञात।	यथोक्त	यथोक्त	यथोक्त
3. सहम पदार्थ सहित पतली खाल अनुज्ञात।	कुल मिलाकर 39 बर्ग सें०मी० से अनधिक को घेरने वाला क्षेत्र अनुज्ञात।	कुल मिलाकर 39 बर्ग सें०मी० से अनधिक को घेरने वाला क्षेत्र अनुज्ञात।	पूरी खाल में बिखरे हुए 10 से अनधिक खुले हुए छिद्र या किसी एक विशेष स्थान पर केन्द्रित 15 छिद्रों तक अनुज्ञात	खाल के 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक को नुकसान करने वाले कटाव और छिद्र अनुज्ञात।	कबि छापे के बिना आर्द्र या सूखे लवणीकरण द्वारा या अन्य किसी पद्धति द्वारा उचित ढंग से संसाधित या परिरक्षित।	यथोक्त		

II. छटाव प्रतिशत

1 2 3
जैसा पैकिंग विनिर्देशों में उपदर्शित और गांठों पर चिह्नित किया गया है।

IV. पैकिंग की मानक पद्धति (वजन के आधार पर)

500 ग्रा के लिए 500 से 2500 पाउंड तक या क्रेता और विक्रेता की बीच की संविदा के अनुसार।

III. मानक न्यूनतम माप, सेंटीमीटर में, (लंबाई × चौड़ाई)

अति बड़ी	बड़ी	मध्यम	छोटी
110 × 60	100 × 55	90 × 50	80 × 50
100 × 60	90 × 55	80 × 50	70 × 45

भाद्र लवणित बकरे-बकरी की खाल के लिए
सूखी लवणित बकरे-बकरी की खाल के लिए

(माप के आधार पर) पैकिंग की मानक पद्धति

बर्ग	अति बड़ी	बड़ी	मध्यम	छोटी
0	0	15	35	55
1	5	15	35	45
2	5	20	35	40
3	10	25	35	30
4	15	30	35	20
5	15	45	40	0

प्रायिक आधार चौथा या पांचवां समूह है।

उपर्युक्त समूहों के प्रतिरिक्त निम्नलिखित मापों के आधार पर भी विक्रय होता है :-

- केवल अति-बड़ी, या
- केवल बड़ी, या
- 50 प्रतिशत बड़ी और 50 प्रतिशत अति-बड़ी।

टिप्पण:—1 70 सेंमी० से कम लम्बी माप वाली खालें मैमन के रूप में वर्गीकृत की जाएंगी और प्रथम-प्रथम पैक की जाएगी।

2 निम्न प्रारंभिक नाम वाली खालें उस प्रदेश की खाल के लक्षणों से युक्त होंगी। और मध्यक मध्यक पैक की जाएगी।

अनुसूची 10

पूरब वाली के नाम से जाल उत्तर पूर्वी या पूरब बकरे बकरी की खाल के श्रेणी अभिधान और क्वालिटी की परिभाषा

श्रेणी	पदार्थ	सह्यता			साधारण शर्तें			टिप्पण
	खाज या खर्जु और अन्य चर्मरोग के चिह्न	बाह्य क्षतियों से हुए नुकसान चिह्न	स्फोट और खुले हुए बाबल छिद्र (पोखा छद्र)	खाल उतारने के कटाव और चिह्न	अन्य			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. मध्यम से लेकर अच्छा तक	किनारे से 102 मि० भी० के भीतर और गर्दन पर कुल मिलाकर 13 वर्ग सें०मी० से अनधिक अनुज्ञात।	किनारे से 102 मि० भी० के भीतर और गर्दन पर कुल मिलाकर 13 वर्ग सें०मी० से अनधिक अनुज्ञात।	अनुज्ञात नहीं।	किनारे से 102 मि० भी० के भीतर लम्बाई में 76 मि०मीटर के माप के 4 कटाव या छिद्रों के सिवाय अनुज्ञात नहीं। खाल की मोटाई से आधे तक के कुल 76 मि० भी० की लम्बाई में खाल उतारने के चिह्न अनुज्ञात।	छाये के कोई चिह्न नहीं, रक्त, धूल और अन्य बाह्य द्रव्यों से युक्त रूप से युक्त हों। सिर और खुर निकाले गए हों। तापन या बाल झड़ने के वृष्यमान निशान अनुज्ञात नहीं। अतिभारित संसाधन या मोटा प्लास्टर अनुज्ञात नहीं।	छाये के कोई चिह्न नहीं, रक्त, धूल सवणीकरण अथवा अन्य किसी उपयुक्त पद्धति द्वारा उचित ढंग से संसाधित या परिरक्षित।	आर्द्र या सूखे तब विषय का आधार निम्न-लिखित किसी समूह के अन्तर्गत या विनिर्देशों के अनुसार होना चाहिये।	(घ) जन्म नाप कर बेची जाए तब विषय का आधार निम्न-लिखित किसी समूह के अन्तर्गत या विनिर्देशों के अनुसार होना चाहिये।
				समूह प्रति बड़ी बड़ी मध्यम छोटी				
				0 0 15 35 50				
				1 5 15 35 45				
				2 5 20 35 40				
				3 10 25 35 30				
				4 15 30 35 20				
				5 15 45 40 0				
				प्रायिक आधार चौथा या पांचवां समूह है। उपर्युक्त समूहों के अतिरिक्त निम्नलिखित भागों के आधार पर भी विषय होता है:				
				(i) केवल प्रति-बड़ी या (ii) केवल बड़ी, या (iii) 50 प्रतिशत बड़ी और 50 प्रतिशत प्रति बड़ी।				
2. साधारण रूप से अच्छा साइज से बड़ा बाल अनुज्ञात नहीं।	कुल मिलाकर 39 वर्ग सें०मी० से अनधिक अनुज्ञात।	कुल मिलाकर 39 वर्ग सें०मी० से अनधिक अनुज्ञात।	पूरी खाल पर बिखरे हुए 4 से० अनधिक और किसी एक विशेष स्थान पर केन्द्रित 3 से० अनधिक छिद्र अनुज्ञात।	कुल मिलाकर 152 मि० भी० की लम्बाई से अनधिक के कटाव और छिद्र अनुज्ञात। खाल की मोटाई के आधे से अनधिक किसी भी लम्बाई के खाल उतारने के चिह्न अनुज्ञात किन्तु पूरी खाल पर बिखरे हुए 8 से० अनधिक के और किसी एक विशेष स्थान पर केन्द्रित 16 से० अनधिक अनुज्ञात।	यथोक्त	यथोक्त	(ख) प्रायः सभी आकार के छटाव (क्वालिटियों) में पृथक-पृथक पैक की जाती हैं किन्तु यदि एक साथ ही पैक की गई हों तो यह बात गांठ पर उल्लिखित की जानी चाहिए। (ग) यदि ऐसी खालें खारी लवणित (कलकता) प्रवर्तित या आर्द्र लवणित हों तब वे अनुसूची 2 के अनुसार श्रेणीकृत की जाएंगी।	

II. छटाब प्रतिशत

मानक न्यूनतम माप सेण्टीमीटर में (लम्बाई और चौड़ाई)

1	2	3	प्रति बड़ी	बड़ी	मध्यम	छोटी	
जैसा कि पैकिंग विनिर्देशों में उपदर्शित और गांठों पर चिह्नित किया गया है।			110×60	100×55	90×50	80×45	आर्द्र लवणित बकरे-बकरी की खाल के लिए।
पैकिंग की मानक पद्धति :			100×60	90×55	80×50	70×54	सूखी लवणित बकरे-बकरी की खाल के लिए।
(क) बजन के आधार पर संविदा के अनुसार 500 नग के लिए 500 से 1200 पाउंड (221 से 545 कि० ग्रा० (तक या विनिर्देशों के अनुसार)			या क्रेता और विक्रेता के बीच की संविदा के अनुसार।				
(ख) माप के आधार पर							
(किसी परेषण की अनवर्तमानता का प्रतिशत)							
प्रति बड़ी	बड़ी	मध्यम	छोटी	कुल			
10	25	35	30	100			
या क्रेता और विक्रेता के बीच की संविदा के अनुसार।							

टिप्पण:— (1) 70 से ०मी० से कम लम्बी माप वाली खालें मैमने के रूप में वर्गीकृत की जायेंगी और पृथक-पृथक पैक की जायेंगी।

(2) विभिन्न प्रादेशिक नाम वाली खालें उम प्रदेश की खाल के लक्षणों से युक्त होंगी और पृथक-पृथक पैक की जायेंगी।

अनुसूची 11

1. लखनऊ कानपुर वाली के नाम से शात लखनऊ कानपुर बकरे-बकरी की खाल के श्रेणी अधिमान और भवालिटी की परिभाषा

सह्यता

श्रेणी	पदार्थ	खाज खुर्ज और अन्य चर्मरोग के चिन्ह	वाह्य क्षति से हुए नुकसान चिन्ह	स्कोट और खुले हुए बार्बल छिद्र पोखा छिद्र)	खाल उतारने के कटाव और चिन्ह	अन्य	साधारण शतें	टिप्पण
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	मध्यम से लेकर अच्छा तक	किनारे से 102 मि० मी० के भीतर और गर्दन पर कुल मिलाकर 13 वर्ग से०मी०से अनधिक अनुज्ञात ।	किनारे से 102 मि०मी० के भीतर और गर्दन पर कुल मिलाकर 13 वर्ग से० मी० से अन-धिक अनुज्ञात ।	अनुज्ञात नहीं	किनारे से 102 मि०मी० के भीतर 76 मि०मी०की लम्बाई की माप के 4 कटाव या छिद्रों के सिवाय अनुज्ञात नहीं । अन्य भागों में खालों की मोटाई के आधे तक खाल उतारने के चिन्ह केवल 76 मि० मी० की कुल लम्बाई अनु-ज्ञात ।	छापे के कोई चिन्ह नहीं । रक्त, धूल और अन्य वाह्य द्रव्यों से युक्तयुक्त रूप से मुक्त । सिर और खुर निकाले गये हों। लापन या बाल झड़ने के कोई दृश्यमान निम्न-लिखित शात नहीं प्रतिभारित नहीं और मोटा प्लास्टर अनुज्ञात नहीं ।	आर्द्र अथवा सूखे सवणीकरण अथवा अन्य किसी उचित पद्धति से अच्छी तरह संसाधित या परिरक्षित ।	(क) जब नाप से बेची जाए तब विक्रय का आधार निम्नलिखित किसी समूह के अंतर्गत या विनिर्देशों के अनुसार होना चाहिए ।
						समूह	प्रति बड़ी	बड़ी मध्यम छोटा
						0	0	15 35 50
						1	5	15 35 45
						2	5	20 35 40
						3	10	25 35 30
						4	15	30 35 20
						5	15	45 40 0

प्रायिक आधार चौड़ा अथवा पांचवा समूह है। उपर्युक्त समूहों के अतिरिक्त निम्नलिखित मापों में भी विक्रय किया जाता है :—

- (i) केवल प्रति बड़ी या (ii) केवल बड़ी या (iii) 50 प्रतिशत बड़ी और 50 प्रतिशत प्रति बड़ी।

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.	साधारण रूप से अच्छा (साइज से कुल अनुज्ञात नहीं)।	कुल मिलाकर 39 वर्ग से०मी० से अधिक अनुज्ञात।	कुल मिलाकर 39 वर्ग से०मी० से अधिक अनुज्ञात।	पूरी खाल पर बिखरे हुए 4 से अधिक या किसी एक विशेष स्थान पर केन्द्रित 6 से अधिक अनुज्ञात।	कुल मिलाकर 152 मि०मी० से अधिक लम्बाई के कटाव और छिद्र अनुज्ञात नहीं। खाल की मोटाई के आधे गहरे से अधिक किसी भी लम्बाई के खाल उतारने के बिना अनुज्ञात किन्तु पूरी खाल पर बिखरे हुए 8 से अधिक या किसी एक विशेष स्थान पर केन्द्रित से 16 तक अनुज्ञात।	यथावत	यथावत	(ख) प्रायः सभी आकार के छटाव (क्वालिटियों) में पृथक्-पृथक् पैक की जाती है किन्तु 'यदि एक' साथ ही पैक की गयी हो तो यह बात गॉट पर उपर्युक्त की जानी चाहिए। (ग) यदि खाल खारी लवणित (कलकसा पद्धति की) या भारी लवणित हो तो वह अनुसूची सं० 2 के अनुसार श्रेणीकृत की जाएगी।

II. छटाव प्रतिशत

1	2	3	कुल
85	15	—	100

या जैसा विनिर्दिष्ट हो

III. मानक न्यूनतम माप सेंटीमीटर में (लम्बाई × चौड़ाई)

अति बड़ी	बड़ी	मध्यम	छोटी	आर्द्र लवणित खालों के लिए
110 × 60	100 × 55	90 × 50	80 × 45	सूखी लवणित खालों के लिए
100 × 60	90 × 55	80 × 50	70 × 45	

या केता एवं विक्रेता के बीच संविदा के अनुसार

IV. पैकिंग की मानक पद्धति

(क) वजन के आधार पर:

संविदा के अनुसार 500 नग के लिए 500 से 1400 पौंड (227 से 635 कि० ग्रा०) तक मूल्य गणना का आधार 500 नग के लिए 1200 पौंड (545 कि० ग्रा०) पर किया गया आकर या जैसा विनिर्दिष्ट किया जाए।

(ख) माप के आधार पर:—

(किसी परेषण बड़ी में अन्तर्वस्तुओं का प्रतिशत)

अति बड़ी	बड़ी	मध्यम	छोटी	कुल
15	30	35	20	100

या केता एवं विक्रेता के बीच संविदा के अनुसार

टिप्पण:— (1) 70 से०मी० से कम लम्बी माप वाली खालें मेंमने के रूप में वर्गीकृत की जाएंगी और पृथक्-पृथक् पैक की जाएंगी।

(2) विभिन्न प्रादेशिक नाम वाली खालें उम प्रवेश की खाल के लक्षणों से युक्त होंगी और पृथक्-पृथक् पैक की जाएंगी।

अनुसूची - 12

गुजरात किस्म खाली के नाम से ज्ञात गुजरात किस्म की बकरी बकरी की खाल के श्रेणी अभिधान और नवाबिदी की परिभाषा

छूट

श्रेणी पदार्थ	खाल या खुज और अन्य चर्मरोग के चिह्न	वाह्य अर्ध से हुये नुकसान चिह्न	स्फोट और खुले हुये बाह्य छिद्र (पोखा छिद्र)	खाल उतारने के कटाव और चिह्न	अन्य	साधारण शर्तें	टिप्पण
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. मध्यम से लेकर अच्छा तक	किनारे से 102 मि०मी० के भीतर और गर्दन पर कुल मिलाकर 13 वर्ग से०मी० से अधिक को घेरने वाला क्षेत्र अनुज्ञात।	किनारे से 102 मि०मी० के भीतर और गर्दन पर कुल मिलाकर 13 वर्ग से०मी० से अधिक को घेरने वाला क्षेत्र अनुज्ञात।	अनुज्ञात नहीं	किनारे से 102 मि०मी० के भीतर नहीं। रक्त, धूल एवं अन्य बाह्य द्रव्यों से युक्त रूप से युक्त हो। सिर एवं खुर में खाल की मोटाई से आधे तक खाल उतारने के चिह्न कुल 76 मि०मी० की लम्बाई अनुज्ञात।	छापे के कोई चिह्न नहीं। रक्त, धूल एवं अन्य बाह्य द्रव्यों से युक्त रूप से युक्त हो। सिर एवं खुर निकाले गये हों। तापन या बाव सड़ने के दुष्प्रमाण निगान अनुज्ञात नहीं। अनिभारित संसाधन या प्लास्टिक अनुज्ञात नहीं।	आर्द्र अथवा सूखे लवणीकरण अथवा से बेची जाये सब अन्य किसी उचित विनियम का आधार पद्धति से अच्छी निम्नलिखित किसी तरह परिरक्षित या समूह के अन्त-रियारत	(क) जब ताप लवणीकरण अथवा से बेची जाये सब अन्य किसी उचित विनियम का आधार पद्धति से अच्छी निम्नलिखित किसी तरह परिरक्षित या समूह के अन्त-रियारत गंत या विनिर्देशों के अनुसार होना चाहिये।

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
						समूह	अति	बड़ी	बड़ी	मध्यम	छोटी
							0	0	15	35	50
							1	5	15	35	45
							2	5	20	35	40
							3	10	20	35	30
								15	30	35	20
							5	15	45	40	0

प्राथमिक आधार चौथा अथवा पांचवां समूह है । उपर्युक्त समूहों के अतिरिक्त निम्नलिखित मापों में भी विक्रय किया जाता है :—

- (i) केवल अति बड़ी
- (ii) केवल बड़ी
- (iii) 50 प्रतिशत बड़ी और 50 प्रतिशत अति बड़ी

2. पहले से लेकर अष्टा तक	कुल मिला कर 39 वर्ग से० मी० से अधिक को घेरने वाला क्षेत्र अनुज्ञात	कुल मिलाकर 39 वर्ग से० मी० से अधिक को घेरने वाला क्षेत्र अनुज्ञात	पूरी खाल में बिखरे हुये 4 से अधिक या किसी विशेष स्थान पर केन्द्रित 6 से अधिक अनुज्ञात	कुल मिलाकर 152 मि० मी० से अधिक की लम्बाई के कटाव और छिद्र मुजात । खाल की मोटाई खाल की मोटाई से आधे गहरे से अधिक किसी भी लम्बाई के खाल उतारने के बिन्दु अनुज्ञात किन्तु पुरी खाल पर बिखरे हुये 8 से अधिक या एक विशेष स्थान पर केन्द्रित 16 तक अनुज्ञात ।	यथास्त	यथास्त	(ख) प्रायः सभी आकार और छटाव में पृथक-पृथक की जाती है किन्तु यदि एक साथ ही पैक किये गये हों तो यह बात गांठ पर उपदर्शित की जानी चाहिये ।
3. सख पदार्थ सहित पतली खाल	कुल मिलाकर 39 वर्ग से० मी० से अधिक को घेरने वाला क्षेत्र अनुज्ञात ।	कुल मिलाकर 39 वर्ग से० मी० से अधिक को घेरने वाला क्षेत्र अनुज्ञात ।	पूरी खाल में बिखरे हुए 10 से अधिक खुले छिद्र या किसी एक विशेष स्थान पर केन्द्रित 15 छिद्र तक अनुज्ञात ।	खाल के 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक को नुकसान न करने वाले कटाव और छिद्र अनुज्ञात ।	यदि छापे के निशान किनारे से 102 मि० मी० के भीतर न हों तो वे अनुज्ञात नहीं । रक्त, धूल एवं अन्य बाह्य द्रव्यों से युक्ति-युक्त रूप से मुक्त हो । सिर एवं खुर निकाले गए हों । तापन के दृश्यमान निशान न हों । मोटा प्लास्टर अनुज्ञात नहीं । कुछ बाल सड़े अनुज्ञात ।	आर्द्र अथवा सूखे लवणीकरण अथवा अन्य किसी पद्धति से उचित ढंग से परिरक्षित या संशोधित ।	प्रायः सभी आकार और छटाव में पृथक पृथक पैक की जाती है किन्तु यदि एक साथ ही पैक की गयी हो तो यह बात गांठ पर उपदर्शित की जानी चाहिए ।

ii. छटाब प्रतिशत:

1	2	3	कुल	अति बड़ी	बड़ी	मध्यम	छोटी	
05	15	—	100	110X60	100X55	90X50	80X45	आर्द्र लवणित खालों के लिए ।
या 70	30	—	100	100X60	90X55	80X50	70X45	सूखी लवणित खालों के लिए ।
या 80	20	—	100	या केला और बिकेला के बीच संविदा के अनुसार ।				

iv. पैकिंग की मानक पद्धति (बजन के आधार पर)

500 तग के लिए 500 से 2500 पौंड (227 से 1135 कि०ग्रा० तक) ।

टिप्पण :— (1) 70 से०मी० से कम लम्बी माप वाली खालें मेमने के रूप में वर्गीकृत की जाएंगी और पृथक-पृथक पैक की जाएंगी ।

(2) विभिन्न प्रादेशिक नाम वाली खालें उस प्रदेश की खाल के लक्षणों से ज्ञात होंगी और पृथक-पृथक पैक की जाएंगी ।

अनुसूची सं. 13

1. दक्खिन वाली बम्बई/मध्य प्रदेश के नाम से ज्ञात दक्खिन (बम्बई और मध्य प्रदेश की किस्म की) बकरे-बकरी की खाल के श्रेणी अभिधान और क्वालिटी की परिभाषा

श्रेणी पदार्थ		सहायता			साधारण शर्तें		टिप्पण	
		आज या खुर्ज और अन्य चर्म-रोग के चिह्न	बाह्य शक्ति से हुए नुकसान के चिह्न	स्फोट और खुले हुए बाबल छिद्र (पोखा छिद्र)	खाल उतारने के कटाव और चिह्न	अन्य		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. मध्यम से लेकर अच्छा तक ।	किनारे से 102 मि० मी० के भीतर और गर्दन पर कुल मिलाकर 13 वर्ग से०मी० से अनधिक घेरने वाला क्षेत्र अनुज्ञात ।	किनारे से 102 मि० मी० के भीतर और गर्दन पर कुल मिलाकर 13 वर्ग से०मी० से अनधिक घेरने वाला क्षेत्र अनुज्ञात ।	अनुज्ञात नहीं ।	किनारे से 102 मि० मी० के भीतर लम्बाई में 75 मि मी की भाप के 4 कटावों या छिद्रों के सिवाय अनुज्ञात नहीं ।	छापे के कोई चिह्न न हो । रक्त, धूल एवं अन्य बाह्य द्रव्यों से युक्त-युक्त रूप से सुखे हों तिर एवं खुर खु निकाले गये हों हों । तापन या बाल झड़ने के दृश्यमान निशान अनुज्ञात नहीं । प्रतिभारित संसाधन या मोटा प्लास्टर अनुज्ञात नहीं ।	आर्द्र अथवा सूखे लवणीकरण अथवा अन्य किसी उचित पद्धति से अच्छी तरह परि-रक्षित या संसाधित ।	प्रायः सभी आकार और छंटाब (क्वालिटीयों) में पृथक-पृथक पैक की जाती हैं किन्तु यदि एक साथ पैक की जाए तो यह बात गांठ तर उपदर्शित की जानी चाहिए ।	
2. पसले से लेकर अच्छा तक ।	कुल मिलाकर 39 वर्ग से०मी० से अनधिक को घेरने वाला क्षेत्र अनुज्ञात ।	कुल मिलाकर 102 मि० मी० क्षेत्र में 6 चिह्नों से अनधिक को घेरने वाला क्षेत्र अनुज्ञात और इसमें से किनारे से 102 मि०मी० के बाहर केवल 13 वर्ग से०मी० अनुज्ञात ।	खाल पर बिखरे हुए 4 से अनधिक या किसी विशेष स्थान पर केन्द्रित 6 से अनधिक अनुज्ञात ।	152 मि० मी० की संयुक्त लम्बाई के कटाव और छिद्र अनुज्ञात । खाल के अन्य भागों में खाल की मोटाई से आधे गहरे खाल उतारने के चिह्न अनुज्ञात किन्तु पूरी खाल पर फैले हुए 8 से अनधिक या किसी एक विशेष स्थान पर केन्द्रित 16 तक अनुज्ञात ।	यथोक्त	यथोक्त	यथोक्त	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3.	सह्य पदार्थ सहित पतली खाल अनुज्ञात	कुल मिलाकर 39 वर्ग से० मी० से अनधिक को घेरने वाला क्षेत्र अनुज्ञात	कुल मिलाकर 39 वर्ग से० मी० से अनधिक को घेरने वाला क्षेत्र अनुज्ञात	पूरी खाल में बिखरे हुए खुले हुए छिद्र या किसी विशेष स्थान पर केन्द्रित 15 छिद्रों से अनधिक अनुज्ञात	खाल के 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक चिह्न का नुकसान न करने वाला कटाव और छिद्र अनुज्ञात	यदि छापे का चिह्न किनारे से 102 मि०मी० के भीतर न हो तो वह अनुज्ञात नहीं। रक्त, धूल और अन्य बाह्य द्रव्यों से युक्ति-युक्त रूप से युक्त हों। सिर और खुर निकाले गए हों। तापन के कोई दृश्यमान निशान न हों। मोटा प्लास्टर अनुज्ञात नहीं, कुछ बाल सड़े अनुज्ञात।	यथोक्त	यथोक्त

II. छंदाय प्रतिशत

1	2	3	कुल
40	40	20	100
या 30	50	20	100

या जैसा विनिर्दिष्ट हो।

III. न्यूनतम मानक माप सेंटीमीटरों में (लम्बाई × चौड़ाई)

अति बड़ी	बड़ी	मध्यम	छोटी	
110 × 60	100 × 55	90 × 50	80 × 45	आद्र लवणित खालों के लिए
100 × 60	90 × 55	80 × 50	70 × 45	सूखी लवणित खालों के लिए

या क्रेता एवं विक्रेता के बीच की सविदा के अनुसार।

IV. वंशिक की मानक पद्धति

(i) माप के आधार पर (किमी प्रेषण में अन्तर्वस्तुओं का प्रतिशत)

	अति बड़ी	बड़ी	मध्यम	छोटी	कुल
(क)	10	20	35	35	100
या (ख)	10	20	30	40	100
या (ग)	15	25	35	25	100

(ii) वजन के आधार पर—100 खालों के लिये 150 पौण्ड से 820 पौण्ड तक (68 से 100 कि० ग्रा० तक) या क्रेता और विक्रेता के बीच की सविदा के अनुसार।

टिप्पण :—(1) 70 से० मी० से कम लम्बी माप वाली खालें मेमने के रूप में वर्गीकृत की जाएंगी और पृथक-पृथक पैक की जाएंगी।

(2) विभिन्न प्रादेशिक नाम वाली खालें उस प्रदेश की खाल के लक्षणों से युक्त होंगी और पृथक-पृथक पैक की जाएंगी।

अनुसूची सं० 14

I. काकिनेडा वाली के नाम से ज्ञात काकिनेडा बकरे बकरी की खाल के श्रेणी अभिधान और क्वालिटी की परिभाषा

श्रेणी पदार्थ		सहायता				साधारण शर्तें		टिप्पण
		खाल या खुर्जे और चर्मरोग के चिह्न	बाह्य क्षतियों से हुए नुकसान चिह्न	स्फाट और खुले हुए बावल छिद्र (पोश्त्रा छिद्र)	खाल उतारने के कटाव और चिह्न	अन्य		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. मध्यम से लेकर अष्टा तक	किनारे से 102 मि० मी० के भीतर और गर्दन पर कुल मिलाकर 13 वर्ग से० मी० से अधिक को घेरने वाला क्षेत्र अनुज्ञात।	किनारे से 102 मि० मी० के भीतर और गर्दन पर कुल मिला कर 13 वर्ग से० मी० से अधिक को घेरने वाला क्षेत्र अनुज्ञात।	4 तक अनुज्ञात यदि किनारे से 102 मि० मी० के भीतर	8 तक अनुज्ञात	किनारे से 102 मि० मी० के भीतर लम्बाई में 51 मि० मी० की माप के दो कटाव या छिद्रों के सिवाय अनुज्ञात नहीं।	छापे के कोई चिह्न न हो। रक्त, धूल और अन्य बाह्य द्रव्यों से युक्त रूप से मुक्त हो। सिर और खुर निकाले गए हों। तापन और बाल झड़ने के दृश्यमान निशान अनुज्ञात नहीं। प्रतिभारित संसाधन या मोटा प्लास्टर अनुज्ञात नहीं।	आर्द्र या सूखे लवणीकरण अथवा अन्य किसी युक्त पद्धति द्वारा उचित बंग से संसाधित या परिरक्षित।	प्रायः सभी आकार और छंटाव क्वालिटियों में पृथक-पृथक पैक की गई हो तो यह बात गांठ पर उप-दणित की जानी चाहिए।
2. पतले से लेकर साधारण तक।	कुल मिलाकर 39 वर्ग से० मी० से अधिक को घेरने वाला क्षेत्र अनुज्ञात।	कुल मिलाकर 39 वर्ग से० मी० से अधिक को घेरने वाला क्षेत्र अनुज्ञात।	8 तक अनुज्ञात	8 तक अनुज्ञात	किनारे से 102 मि० मी० के भीतर 7.6 मि० मी० की संयुक्त लम्बाई के कटाव और छिद्र अनुज्ञात। खाल के अन्य भागों में खाल की मोटाई से आधे तक खाल उतारने के चिह्न केवल 76 मि० मी० की संयुक्त लम्बाई अनुज्ञात।	यथोक्त	यथोक्त	यथोक्त

II. मातृक छंटाव प्रतिज्ञात :

1 2 3

जैसा कि पैकिंग विनिर्देशों उपदर्शित गांठों पर चिह्नित किया गया है।

III. मातृक माप, सेंटीमीटर में (केवल मूलतम लम्बाई)

अति बड़ी बड़ी मध्यम छोटी

.. 100 90 80 आद्र लवणीकृत खालों के लिए

.. 90 80 70 सूखी लवणीकृत खालों के लिए

या क्रेता और विक्रेता के बीच की संविदा के अनुसार।

IV. मातृक लगभग वजन

(सूखी लवणित बकरे बकरी की खाल के 100 नग के लिए)।

V. पैकिंग की मातृक पद्धति

बड़ी मध्यम छोटी कुल

20 40 40 100

या क्रेता और विक्रेता के बीच की संविदा के अनुसार।

टिप्पण :—(1) 70 से० मी० से कम लम्बी माप वाली खालें मेमने के रूप में वर्गीकृत की जाएंगी और पृथक-पृथक पैक की जाएंगी।

(2) विभिन्न प्रादेशिक नाम वाली खालें उस प्रवेश की खाल के लक्षणों से युक्त होंगी और पृथक-पृथक पैक की जाएंगी।

अनुसूची सं० 15

1. मद्रास जिले वाली और डिन्डीगुल वाली के नाम से ज्ञात मद्रास जिले और डिन्डीगुल बकरे-बकरी की खाल के श्रेणी अभिधान और क्वालिटी की परिभाषा

श्रेणी	पर्याय	सह्यता				साधारण	टिप्पण
		खाज अथवा खूँजे और अन्य चर्मरोग के चिह्न	वाह्य क्षतियों से हुए नुकसान	स्फोट और खुले हुए बावल छिद्र (पोखा छिद्र)	खाल उतारने के कटाव और चिह्न	अन्य	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. मध्यम से लेकर अच्छा तक	किनारे से 102 मि०मी० के भीतर और गर्दन पर कुल मिलाकर 13 वर्ग से०मी० से अनधिक को घेरने वाला क्षेत्र अनुज्ञात।	किनारे से 102 मि०मी० के भीतर और गर्दन पर कुल मिलाकर 30 वर्ग से०मी० से अनधिक को घेरने वाला क्षेत्र अनुज्ञात।	अनुज्ञात नहीं	किनारे से 51 मि०मी० के भीतर कुल मिलाकर 51 मि०मी० की लम्बाई के कटाव या छिद्रों के सिवाय अनुज्ञात नहीं।	छापे के कोई चिह्न नहीं। रक्त, धूल, और अन्य वाह्य द्रव्यों से युक्त रूप से मुक्त हो। सिर और खुर निकाले गए हो। तापन या बालमड़े होने के दृश्यमान निशान अनुज्ञात नहीं। अतिभारित संसाधन या मोटा प्लास्टर अनुज्ञात नहीं।	आद्र या सूखे लवणीकरण अथवा अन्य किसी उपयुक्त पद्धति द्वारा रूप से परिरक्षित या संसोधित। *उचित	प्रायः सभी साइज और छंटाव (क्वालिटियों) में पृथक-पृथक पैक की जाती हैं किन्तु यदि एक साथ ही पैक की गयी हों तो यह बात गांठ पर उपदर्शित की जानी चाहिए।
2. पतले से लेकर साधारण तक।	कुल मिलाकर 39 वर्ग से० मी० से अनधिक को घेरने वाला क्षेत्र अनुज्ञात।	कुल मिलाकर 39 वर्ग से० मी० से अनधिक को घेरने वाला क्षेत्र अनुज्ञात।	पूरी खाल में बिखरे हुए 1 से अनधिक या किसी एक विशेष स्थान पर केन्द्रित 6 से अनधिक अनुज्ञात।	किनारे से 102 मि०मी० के भीतर 76 मि० मी० की संयुक्त लम्बाई के कटाव और छिद्र अनुज्ञात। अन्य भागों में खाल की मोटाई से आधे गहरे तक केवल 76 मि० मी० की संयुक्त लम्बाई के खाल उतारने के चिह्न अनुज्ञात।	यथोक्त	यथोक्त	यथोक्त

II. मानक छंटाव प्रतिशत

1 2 3

जैसा कि पैकिंग विनिर्देशों में उपदर्शित और गांठ पर चिह्न चिह्नित किया गया है।

III. मानक माप, सेंटीमीटर में (केवल स्पष्टतम लम्बाई)

अति बड़ी बड़ी मध्यम छोटी

— 100 90 80 आर्द्र लवणित खालों के लिए
— 90 80 70 सूखी लवणित खालों के लिए

या क्रेता और विक्रेता के बीच की संधिदा के अनुसार।

IV. मानक लगभग वजन

(सूखी लवणित बकरे बकरी की खाल के 100 नग के लिये)

V. पैकिंग की मानक पद्धति

बड़ी मध्यम छोटी जोड़
20 40 40 100

या क्रेता और विक्रेता के बीच की संधिदा के अनुसार।

टिप्पण:—(1) 70 से० मी० से कम लम्बी माप वाली खालें मेमने के रूप में वर्गीकृत की जाएगी और पृथक-पृथक पैक की जाएगी।

(2) विभिन्न प्रादेशिक नाम वाली खालें उस प्रदेश की खाल के लक्षणों से मुक्त होंगी और पृथक 2 पैक की जाएगी।

अनुसूची सं० 16

I. 'विशेष डिन्डीगुल वाली' के नाम से ज्ञात विशेष डिन्डीगुल बकरे-बकरी की बाल के श्रेणी अभिधान और क्वालिटी की परिभाषा

श्रेणी	पदार्थ	सह्यता			साधारण शर्तें		टिप्पण	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		खाज या खर्जु और बाह्य क्षतियों से अन्य जर्मरोग के हुए नुकसान चिन्ह	स्फोट एवं और खुले हुए बाथले छिद्र (पोखा छिद्र)	खाल उतारने के कटाव और चिन्ह	अन्य			
1.	अच्छा	अनुज्ञात नहीं	अनुज्ञात नहीं	अनुज्ञात नहीं	किनारे से 51 मि०मी० के भीतर कुल मिलाकर 51 मि०मी० की लम्बाई के कटाव या छिद्रों के सिवाय अनुज्ञात नहीं।	छापे के कोई चिन्ह न हों। रक्त, धूल और अन्य बाह्य द्रव्यों से युक्तियुक्त रूप से मुक्त हों। सिर और खुर निकाले गये हों तापन या बाण मड़ने के दृश्य—मान निशान अनुज्ञात नहीं। प्रति-भारित संसाधन या मोटा प्लास्टर अनुज्ञात नहीं।	आर्द्र या सूखे लवणीकरण या अन्य किसी उपयुक्त पद्धति द्वारा उचित ढंग से संसाधित या परिक्षित	प्रायः सभी साइज और छटाव (क्वालिटीयों) में पृथक पृथक पैक की जाती है किन्तु यदि एक साथ ही पैक की जायें तो यह बन्द गाँठ पर उपदर्शित होता चाहिए।
2.	साधारण रूप से अच्छा	खाज या खर्जु या अन्य रोग चिन्ह से प्रभावित 26 वर्ग सें०मी० से अधिक को घेरने वाला क्षेत्र अनुज्ञात	कुल मिलाकर 26 वर्ग सें०मी० से अधिक को घेरने वाला क्षेत्र अनुज्ञात	पूरी खाल पर बिखरे हुए 4 से अधिक और किसी एक विशेष स्थान पर केन्द्रित 6 से अधिक अनुज्ञात	किनारे से 102 मि०मी० के भीतर 76 मि०मी० की संयुक्त लम्बाई के कटाव और छिद्र अनुज्ञात। अन्य भागों में खाल की मोटाई से आधे गहरे तक केवल 76 मि०मी० की संयुक्त लम्बाई के खाल उतारने के चिन्ह अनुज्ञात।	यथोक्त	यथोक्त	यथोक्त

II मानक छंटाव प्रतिशत

1	2
80	20
या जैसा विनिर्दिष्ट हो	

III मानक माप, सेंटीमीटर, (केवल न्यूनतम लम्बाई)

जोड़	अति-बड़ी	बड़ी	मध्यम	छोटी
100	100	90	80	
---	90	80	70	

आर्द्र लवणित खालों के लिये सूखी लवणीत खालों के लिये।

या क्रेता और विक्रेता के बीच संविदा के अनुसार

IV मानक लगभग वजन

(सूखी लवणित बकरे-बकरी के खाल के 100 नमूने के लिये)
विदेशों के अनुसार

V पैकिंग की मानक पद्धति

बड़ी	मध्यम	छोटी	जोड़
20	40	40	100

या क्रेता और विक्रेता के बीच की संविदा के अनुसार

- टिप्पणी— (1) 70 सें०मी० से कम लम्बी माप वाली खालें मेमने के रूप में वर्गीकृत की जाएंगी और पृथक-पृथक पैक की जाएंगी।
(2) विभिन्न प्रादेशिक नाम वाली खालें उस प्रदेश की खाल के लक्षणों से युक्त होंगी और प्रथक-प्रथक पैक की जाएंगी।

अनुसूची सं० 17

I मालाबार वाली के नाम से ज्ञात मालाबार बकरे-बकरी की खाल के भेरी अभिधन और क्वालिटी की परिभाषा

श्रेणी	पदार्थ	सहायता			साधारण		टिप्पण	
		खाल अथवा खजु और अन्य चर्मरोग के चिन्ह	बाह्य क्षति से हुए नुकसान चिन्ह	स्फोट और खुले हुए बावल छिद्र (पोखा छिद्र)	खाल उतारने के कटाव एवं चिन्ह	अन्य शर्तें		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	मध्यम से अच्छा तक	किनारे से 102 मि० मी० के भीतर और गर्दन पर कुल मिलाकर 13 वर्ग सें० मी० से अनधिक को घेरने वाला क्षेत्र अनुज्ञात	किनारे से 102 मि० मी० के भीतर कुल मिलाकर 13 वर्ग सें० मी० से अनधिक में होने वाले बार चिह्नों से अनधिक को घेरने वाला क्षेत्र अनुज्ञात	अनुज्ञात नहीं	किनारे से 51 मि० मी० से भीतर कुल मिलाकर 51 मि० मी० की लम्बाई के 1 या 2 कटाव या छिद्रों के सिवा अनुज्ञात नहीं	छापे के कोई चिह्न नहीं। रक्त, धूल और अन्य बाह्य द्रव्यों से युक्त रूप से मुक्त हो। सिर और खुर निकाले गये हों। तापन या बाल झड़ने के दृश्यमान निशान अनुज्ञात नहीं। अति भारित संसाधन या मोटा प्लास्टर अनुज्ञात नहीं।	आर्द्र या सूखे लवणीकरण अथवा अन्य किसी उप-युक्त पद्धति द्वारा उचित ढंग से संसाधित या पर-रक्षित	प्रायः सभी साइज और छाटाव कवासिटियों में पृथक-पृथक पैक की जाती हैं किन्तु यदि एक साथ ही पैक किए जाएं तो यह बात गंठ पर उपदर्शित होनी चाहिए
2	पतले से लेकर साधारण तक	कुल मिलाकर 26 वर्ग सें० मी० से अनधिक को घेरने वाला क्षेत्र अनुज्ञात और इसमें से किनारे से 102 मि० मी० से बाहर केवल 13 वर्ग सें० मी० अनुज्ञात	कुल मिलाकर 26 वर्ग सें० मी० से अनधिक को घेरने वाला क्षेत्र अनुज्ञात और इसमें से किनारे से 102 मि० मी० से बाहर केवल 13 वर्ग सें० मी० अनुज्ञात	पूरी खाल पर बिखरे हुए 4 से अनधिक और किसी एक विशेष स्थान पर केन्द्रित 6 से अनधिक अनुज्ञात।	किनारे से 102 मि० मी० के भीतर 76 मि० मी० की संयुक्त लम्बाई के कटाव और छिद्र अनुज्ञात। खाल के अन्य भागों में खाल की मोटाई से आधे गहरे तक केवल 76 मि० मी० की संयुक्त लंबाई के खाल उतारने के चिह्न अनुज्ञात।	यथोक्त	यथोक्त	यथोक्त

II. छटाव प्रतिशत

1	2	जोड़
80	20	100

III. मानक माप सेंटीमीटर में (केवल न्यूनतम लम्बाई)

अति-बड़ी	बड़ी	मध्यम	छोटी	
—	100	90	80	आर्द्र लवणित खालों के लिये
—	90	80	70	सूखी लवणित खालों के लिये या केता और विक्रेता के बीच संविदा के अनुसार।

मानक लगभग जिन

(सूखी लवणित बकरे-बकरी की खाल के 100 नग के लिये) विनिर्देशों के अनुसार।

पैकिंग की मानक पद्धति

बड़ी	मध्यम	छोटी	जोड़
—	50	50	100

या केता और विक्रेता के बीच की संविदा के अनुसार।

- टिप्पण:- (1) 70 सें० मी० से कम लम्बी माप वाली खालें मेमने के रूप में वर्गीकृत की जाएंगी और पृथक-पृथक पैक की जाएंगी।
 (2) विभिन्न प्रादेशिक नाम वाली खालें उस प्रदेश की खाल के लक्षणों से युक्त होंगी और पृथक-पृथक पैक की जाएंगी।

अनुसूची सं० 18

I "बकिखन मद्रास वाली" के नाम से ज्ञात बकिखन (मद्रास) बकरे/बकरी को खाल के धैरणी अभियान और क्वालिटी की परिभाषा।

श्रेणी	पदार्थ	सहायता					साधारण शर्तें	टिप्पण
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		खाज या खुर्ज और अन्य चर्मरोग के चिह्न	बाह्य क्षति से हुए नुकसान चिह्न	स्फोट और खुले हुए बाबल छिद्र (पोखा छिद्र)	खाल उतारने के कटाव और चिह्न	अन्य		
1. मध्यम से लेकर अच्छा तक।	किनारे से 102 मि०मी० के भीतर और गर्दन पर कुल मिलाकर 13 वर्ग से०मी० से अनधिक को घेरने वाला क्षेत्र अनुज्ञात।	किनारे से 102 मि०मी० के भीतर और गर्दन पर कुल मिलाकर 13 वर्ग से०मी० से अनधिक क्षेत्र से घेरने वाले 4 चिह्नों से अनधिक अनुज्ञात।	अनुज्ञात नहीं	किनारे से 51 मि०मी० के भीतर कुल मिलाकर 51 मि०मी० की लम्बाई की माप के एक या दो कटाव या छिद्रों के सिवाय नहीं अनुज्ञात।	छापे के कोई चिह्न न हों। रक्त धूल और अन्य बाह्य द्रव्यों से युक्त लम्बाई की माप के एक या दो कटाव या छिद्रों के सिवाय नहीं अनुज्ञात।	छापे के कोई चिह्न न हों। रक्त धूल और अन्य बाह्य द्रव्यों से युक्त रूप से युक्त हों और खुर निकाले गये हों। तापन या बाल झड़ने के दृश्य-मानक निशान अनुज्ञात नहीं। प्रतिभारित संसाधन या मोटा प्लास्टर अनुज्ञात नहीं।	आर्द्र या सूखे लवणीकरण प्रथवा किसी अन्य उपयुक्त पद्धति द्वारा उचित ढंग से संसाधित या परिरक्षित।	प्रायः सभी आकार और छटाव (क्वालिटी) में पृथक-पृथक पैक की जाती हैं किन्तु यदि एक साथ ही पैक की जाएं तो यह बाल गांठ पर उपदर्शित होनी चाहिए।
2. पतले से लेकर साधारण तक।	कुल मिलाकर 26 वर्ग से०मी० से अनधिक को घेरने वाला क्षेत्र अनुज्ञात और इसमें से किनारे से 102 मि०मी० से बाहर केवल 13 वर्ग से०मी० से अनधिक अनुज्ञात।	कुल मिलाकर 26 वर्ग से०मी० से अधिक में होने वाले 6 चिह्नों से अनधिक अनुज्ञात और इसमें से किनारे से 102 मि०मी० से बाहर केवल 13 वर्ग से०मी० से अनधिक अनुज्ञात।	पूरी खाल पर बिखरे हुए 4 से किसी एक विशेष स्थान पर केंद्रित 6 से अनधिक अनुज्ञात हैं।	किनारे से 102 मि०मी० के भीतर 76 मि०मी० की संयुक्त लम्बाई के कटाव और छिद्र अनुज्ञात खाल के अन्य भागों में खाल की मोटाई से आधे गहरे तक 76 मि०मी० की संयुक्त लम्बाई के खाल उतारने के चिह्न अनुज्ञात।	-यथोक्त-	-यथोक्त-	-यथोक्त-	

II. सालक छंटाव प्रतिशत

1	2	ओड़
75	25	100

III. सालक न्यूनतम माप सेंटीमीटर में (लम्बाई और चौड़ाई)।

अति-बड़ी	बड़ी	मध्यम	छोटी
--	100 + 55	90 + 50	80 + 45
--	90 + 55	80 + 50	70 + 45

आर्द्र लवणित बकरे-बकरी की खालों के लिए।
सूखी लवणित बकरे-बकरी की खालों के लिए।
या क्रेता और बिक्रेता के बीच की संविदा के अनुसार।

IV. पैकिंग की मात्रा पद्धति।

(किसी परिपण विशेष की अन्तर्वस्तुओं का प्रतिशत)।

बड़ी	मध्यम	छोटी	कुल
20	40	40	100

या क्रेता और बिक्रेता के बीच की संविदा के अनुसार।

टिप्पण—(1) 70 से०मी० से कम लम्बी माप वाली खालें सेमने के रूप में वर्गीकृत की जाएंगी और पृथक-पृथक पैक की जाएंगी।

(2) विभिन्न प्रादेशिक नाम वाली खालें उस प्रदेश की खाल के लक्षणों से युक्त होंगी और पृथक-पृथक पैक की जाएंगी।

[सं० एक० 13-20/68 सी० एण्ड एम०]

टी० डी० माखीजानी, अवसर सचिव।

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(Department of Agriculture)

New Delhi, the 16th December, 1972

S.O. 23.—The following draft of the Goat-skin Grading and Marking Rules, 1972 which the Central Government proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937 (of 1937), and in supersession of the Skins Grading and Marking Rules, 1937, are published as required by the said section for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after 20th February, 1973.

Any objection or suggestion, which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date so specified, will be considered by the Central Government.

GOAT-SKIN GRADING AND MARKING RULES, 1972.

1. Short title and application:

- (1) These rules may be called Goat-skin Grading and Marking Rules, 1972.
- (2) They shall apply to dry and wet salted goat skins produced in India.

2. Definitions:—In these rules,

- (i) "Agricultural Marketing Adviser" means the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India and includes any officer subordinate to him to whom powers under these rules may be delegated by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser;
- (ii) "Amritsars" means skins of the following description:—
Shape—regular and spreading; Hair—Coarse and short to medium in length;
substance—good and thin;
Grain—coarse;
Area—4,877 sq. cm. 5-1/4 sq. ft.);
Quality—30 per cent primes, 40 per cent seconds, and 30 per cent thirds (rejections).
- (iii) "Best Patnas" means skins of the followings description:—
Shape—regular, spreading;
Hair—fair to slightly coarse;
Substance—fair to good;
Weight—204 to 215 kg. (450 to 475 lbs.) per 500 pieces;
Area—3,484 to 3,716 sq. cm. (3½ to 4 sq. ft.);
Quality—40 per cent primes, 40 per cent seconds and 20 per cent thirds (rejections)—dry salted.
- (iv) "Calcutta Kills" means skins of the following description:—
Hair—fine to coarse;
Substance—very good;
Area—4,181 Sq. cm. (4 sq. ft.);
Quality—50 per cent primes, 40 per cent seconds and 10 per cent thirds—wet salted.
- (v) "Deccans—Bombay/Madhya Pradesh" means skins of the following description:—
Shape—rather rectangular;
Hair—short, soft and shiny;
Grain—medium to coarse;
Substance—quite plump, area 4,645 sq. cm. (5 sq. ft.);
Quality—30 per cent primes, 40 to 50 per cent seconds and 20 per cent thirds.

- (vi) "Deccans—Madras" means skins of the following description:—

Shape—shapeless longer pattern than "Kakinadas";
Hair—medium;
Substance—good;
Area—4,877 sq. cm. (5-1/4 sq. ft.);

- (vii) "Dinajpores" means skins of the following description:—

Shape—irregular; from angular to spready;
over-stretched sideways; dirtier than Indian Daccas;
Hair—fine to medium;
Substance—medium to good;
Weight—204 to 215 kg. (450 to 475 lbs.) per 500 pieces;
Area—3,716 sq. cm. (4 sq. ft.);
Quality—45 per cent primes, 40 per cent seconds and 15 per cent thirds (rejections), dry salted.

- (viii) "Dingdigs" means skins of the following description:—

Shape—even pattern;
Hair—short, predominantly black;
Substance—fair;
Grain—fine;
Area—4,181 sq. cm. (4 1/2 sq. ft.);

- (ix) "Goatskin" means the skin of goat or lamb derived after slaughtering the animal;

- (x) "Gujarat type" means skins of the following description:—

Shape—spreading, more in length than breadth;
Hair—coarse and in length short to long;
Grain—medium to coarse;
Substance—quite plump;
Area—4,877 sq. cm. (5½ sq. ft.);
Quality—80 per cent primes and seconds combined and 20 per cent thirds;

- (xi) "Indian Daccas" means skins of the following description:—

Shape—usually long;
Hair—fine;
Substance—good;
Weight—215 to 227 kg;
(475 to 500 lbs.) per 500 pieces;
Area—3,716 to 4,181 sq. cm. (4 to 4-1/2 sq. ft.);
Quality—50 per cent primes, 40 per cent seconds and 10 per cent thirds (rejections)—dry salted.

- (xii) "Indian Kushties" means skins of the following description:—

Hair—fine and soft;
Substance—very good;
Area—4,181 sq. cm. (4-1/2 sq. ft.);
Quality—50 per cent primes; 40 per cent seconds and 10 per cent thirds (rejections)—wet salted.

- (xiii) "Kakinadas" means skins of the following description:—

Shape—longish pattern;
Hair—medium;
Grain—fine;
Substance—good;
Area—4,877 sq. cm. (5-1/4 sq. ft.);

- (xiv) "Length" means the measurement obtained after the skin has been evenly folded lengthwise and laid flat and measured from the root of the tail to the point where the skin of the front part of the throat is the widest;

- (xv) "**Lucknow/Kanpurs**" means skins of the following description :—
 Shape—regular, square with average necks;
 Hair—fine; medium to short in length;
 Substance—good;
 Grain—medium to fine;
 Area—4,181 sq. cm. (4-1/2 sq. ft.);
 Quality—35 per cent prime, 35 per cent seconds and 30 per cent thirds (rejections).
- (xvi) "**Madras Districts**" means skins of the following description :—
 Shape—square pattern;
 Hair—medium;
 Substance—medium to good;
 Grain—fine;
 Area—4,645 sq. cm. (5 sq. ft.);
- (xvii) "**Malabars**" means skins of the following description :—
 Shape—square pattern and small size;
 Grain—fine;
 Substance—good;
 Area—3,716 sq. cm. (4 sq. ft.);
- (xviii) "**Maldas**" means skins of the following description :—
 Shape irregular, from angular to spready;
 Over-Stretched sideways; dirtier than Indian Daccas;
 Hair—fine to medium;
 Substance—medium to good;
 Weight—204 to 215 kg. (450 to 475 lbs.) per 500 pieces;
 Area—3,716 sq. cm. (4 sq. ft.);
 Quality—45 per cent primes, 40 per cent seconds and 15 per cent thirds (rejections)—dry salted.
- (xix) "**Mange or scab**" means damage caused to the skin by a parasite causing skin disease and commonly known as "Kharish";
- (xx) "**Muzaffarpur Patnas**" means skins of the following description :—
 Shape—regular, spreading;
 Hair—fine;
 Substance—good;
 Area—3,484 to 3,716 sq. cm. (3-3/4 to 4 sq. ft.);
 Quality—40 per cent primes, 40 per cent seconds and 20 per cent thirds (rejections)—dry salted.
- (xxi) "**Muzaffarpurs**" means skins of the following description :—
 Shape—regular, spreading;
 Hair—fine and soft;
 Substance—good to medium;
 Weight—181 to 204 kg. (400 to 450 lbs.) per 500 pieces;
 Area 3,716 sq. cm. (4 sq. ft.);
 Quality—45 per cent primes, 40 per cent seconds and 15 per cent thirds (rejections).
- (xxii) "**Patnas**" means skins of the following description :—
 Shape—regular, spreading;
 Hair—coarse;
 Substance—medium to thin;
 Weight—193 to 204 kg. (425 to 450 lbs.) per 500 pieces;
 Quality—30 per cent primes, 45 per cent seconds and 25 per cent thirds (rejections)—dry salted.
- (xxiii) "**Purabs**" means skins of the following description :—
 Shape—longish with long necks and narrow belly;
 Hair—fine, medium to short in length;
 Substance—average;
 Area—about 3,716 sq. cm. (4 sq. ft.);
 Quality—40 per cent primes, 35 per cent seconds and 25 per cent thirds (rejections);
- (xxiv) "**Schedule**" means a schedule appended to these rules;
- (xxv) "**Sholapurs**" means skins of the following description :—
 Shape—rectangular;
 Hair—short, soft and shiny;
 Grain—medium to coarse;
 Substance—quite plump;
 Area—4,645 sq. cm. (5 sq. ft.);
 Quality—30 per cent to 40 per cent primes, 40 to 50 per cent seconds and 20 per cent thirds.
- (xxvi) "**Special Dindiguls**" means skins of the following description :—
 Shape—even pattern;
 Hair—short, predominantly black;
 Substance—good;
 Grain—fine;
 Area—4,181 sq. cm. (4-1/2 sq. ft.).
- (xxvii) "**Warble**" means damage caused by the puncturing of the skin by larvae of the warble fly of the species *Hypoderma Crossi*;
- (xxviii) "**Width**" means the measurement obtained after the skin has been evenly folded lengthwise and laid flat and measured at right angles from the fold to a point midway between the fore and the hind legs at the fringe of the belly.
- In the clauses aforesaid, reference to hair as short medium and long will mean hair of the following measurements, namely :—
- Explanation 1 : .**
 Short Hair—2.54 cms. (1 inch).
 Medium hair—2.54 cms. to 5.7 cms. (1 inch to 2-1/4 inch).
 Long hair—above 5.7 cms. (above 2-1/4 inch).
- Explanation 2 :**
 The quality and areas shown in the above definitions are only for identification and shall not apply for packing and are subject to the provisions of Schedules II to XVIII.
3. **Grade designation marks:**—The grade designation mark shall consist of an outline map of India with the word "AGMARK" and the figure of the rising sun, with the words "Produce of India" and (भारतीय उत्पाद) resembling the one set out in Schedule I.
4. **Definition of quality :**—The quality of goat skins indicated by the respective grade designations shall be as set out against such grade designations in columns (2) to (7) in Part I of Schedules II to XVIII and the commercial quality covered by the said Schedules.
5. **Grade designations :**—Grade designations to indicate the quality of goat skins shall be as set out in column I of Part I of Schedules II to XVIII.
6. **Method of marking :**—A grade designation mark label shall be securely affixed to each package of skins in a manner approved by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser and shall clearly show the following particulars :—
 1. Place of packing
 2. Quality
 3. Grade
 4. Number of skins
 5. Date of packing
 6. Signature of the Inspecting Officer
7. **Special conditions for certificate of authorisation :**—In addition to the conditions specified in rule 4 of the General Grading and Marking Rules, 1937, every certificate of authorisation issued for the purposes of these rules shall be governed by the following conditions :—
 (a) The premises of the authorised packer shall be clean and tidy and shall provide adequate space and facility for official inspection and marking of goat skins.
 (b) All instructions regarding the method of sampling, testing, marking and inspection of goat skins before and after packing and maintenance of records thereof, issued by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser, from time to time, shall be observed strictly by all concerned.

SCHEDULE I

(See rule 5)

Grade designation mark to be applied to packages of goatskins

Outline Map of India with the word "AGMARK" and the figure of the rising sun, with the words "Produce of India" "भारतीय उत्पादन"	PLACE OF PACKING
	QUALITY
	GRADE
	NUMBER OF SKINS
	DATE OF PACKING

(Signature of Inspecting Officer)

SCHEDULE II

I--Grade designation and definition of quality of Calcutta killed Goat skins (C.K.G.S.) known as "Calcutta Kills"

TOLERANCE								
Grade	Substance	Mange or Scab and other skin disease marks	Damage marks due to external injuries	Pox and open Warble holes (Pokha holes)	Flayers cuts and marks	Others	General condition	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Good (Corresponding to size)	Not allowed.	Not allowed.	Not allowed.	Not allowed except two cuts or holes measuring 51 mm. in length in aggregate within 51 mm. from the fringe.	No brand marks. Reasonably free from blood, dirt and other extraneous matters. Head and hoofs removed. No visible signs of heating or hairslips allowed. Over-loaded cure or thick plastering not allowed.	Properly preserved or cured by wet for dry salting or by any other suitable methods.	Usually all the sizes & assortments (qualities) are packed separately, but if packed together it should be indicated on bale.
2.	Fairly good. (No over-size allowed.)	Not more than 26 sq. cm. affected by mange, scab or other disease marks allowed.	Not more than 26 sq. cm. in aggregate allowed.	Not more than 4 scattered all over the skin or 6 concentrated at particular spot allowed.	Cuts and holes with a combined length of 76 mm. within 102 mm. from the fringe allowed. Flay marks up to half through the thickness of the skin allowed in the other parts of the skin-combined length of 76 mm. only.	Do.	Do.	Do.
3.	Thin skin with tolerable substance allowed.	Area covering not more than 39 sq. cm. in aggregate allowed.	Area covering not more than 39 sq. cm. in aggregate allowed.	Not more than 10 open holes scattered all over the skin or upto 15 holes concentrated at one particular spot allowed.	Cuts and holes not damaging more than 50% of the skin allowed.	No brand marks unless within 102 mm. from the fringe allowed. Reasonably free from blood, dirt and other extraneous matters. Head and hoofs removed. No visible signs of heating. No thick plastering allowed. Some hairslips allowed.	Do.	Do.

II. Assortment percentages:

1 2 3

As indicated in the packing specifications and marked on the bales.

III. Standard minimum measurements, in centimeters (Length × Breadth)

Extralarge.	Large	Medium	Small	
100 × 45	90 × 40	80 × 35	70 × 30	For Wet Salted skins
81 × 45	74 × 40	67 × 35	60 × 30	For Dry Salted skins.

IV. Standard method of packing:

(Percentage contents in a consignment)

Extra-large	large	Medium	Small	Total
5	25	50	20	100

Or as per the contract between the buyer and the seller.

NOTE:—1. Skins measuring less than 70 c.m. in length shall be classed as lambs and shall be packed separately.

NOTE:—2. Skins of different territorial nomenclature shall have the characteristics pertaining to the skins of that region and shall be packed separately.

SCHEDULE III

I. Grade designation and definition of quality of Indian Kushtia Goat Skins (I.K.G.S.) known as "Indian Kushtias"

Grade Substance		TOLERANCE					General Conditions Remarks	
		Mange or scab and other skin disease marks.	Damage due to external injuries.	Pox and open Warble holes (Pokha holes)	Flayers cuts and marks.	Others		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Good (corresponding to Size)	Not allowed.	Not allowed.	Not allowed.	Not allowed except one or two cuts or holes measuring 51 mm. in length in aggregate within 51 mm. from the fringe.	No brand marks Reasonably free from blood, dirt and other extraneous matters. Head and hoofs removed. No visible signs of heating or hair-slips allowed. Overloaded cure or thick plastering not allowed. No thick plastering allowed. Some hair-slips allowed.	Properly preserved or cured by wet or dry salting or by any other suitable methods.	Unusually all the sizes and assortment (qualities) are packed separately, but if packed together it should be indicated on the bale.	
2. Fairly good (No over-size bull allowed)	Not more than 26 sq. cm. affected by mange, cab or other disease marks allowed.	Not more than 26 sq. cm. in aggregate allowed.	Not more than 4 scattered all over the skin or 6 concentrated at a particular spot allowed.	Cuts and holes with a combined length 76 mm. within 102 mm. the fringe allowed. Flay marks upto half through the thickness of the skin allowed in the other parts of the skin combined length of 76 mm. only.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
3. Thin skin with tolerable substance allowed.	Area covering not more than 39 sq. cm. in aggregate allowed.	Area covering not more than 39 sq. cm. in aggregate allowed.	Not more than 10 open holes scattered all over the skin or upto 15 holes concentrated at one particular spot allowed.	Cuts and holes not damaging the more than 50% of the skin allowed.	No brand marks unless within 102 mm. from the fringe allowed. Reasonably free from blood dirt and other extraneous matters. Head and hoofs removed. visible sings of heating.	Do.	Do.	

II. Assortment percentages:

1 2 3

As indicated in the packing specifications and marked on the bales.

III. Standard minimum measurements in centimeters (Length × breadth) :

Extra-large	Large	Medium	Small	
100 × 45	90 × 40	80 × 35	70 × 30	For Wet salted skins.
81 × 45	74 × 40	67 × 35	60 × 30	For dry salted skins.

Or as per the contract between the buyer and the seller.

IV. Standard Method of packing:

(Percentage contents in a consignment)

Extra-large	Large	Medium	Small	Total
5	25	50	20	100

Or as per the contract between the buyer and the seller.

NOTE:—1. Skins measuring less than 70 cm. in length shall be classed as lambs and shall be packed separately.

2. Skins of different territorial nomenclature shall have the characteristics pertaining to the skins of that region and shall be packed separately.

SCHEDULE IV

I. Grade designations & definition of quality of Indian Dacca's Goat Skins (I.D.A.G.S.) known as "Indian Daccas".

TOLERANCE								
Gra- Substance de	Mango or scab and other skin disease marks	Damage marks due to external injuries	Pox and open Warble holes (Pokha holes)	Flayers cuts and marks	others	General conditions	Remarks	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Good (Corresponding to size)	Not allowed	Not allowed	Not allowed	Not allowed except one or two cuts or holes measuring 51 mm. in length in aggregate within 15mm. from the fringe.	No brand marks. Reasonably free from blood dirt and other extraneous matters Head and hoofs removed. No visible signs of heating of hair-slips allowed. Overloaded cure or thick plastering not allowed.	Properly preserved or cured by wet or dry salting or by any other suitable methods.	Unusually all the sizes & assortment (qualities) are packed separately but if it should be indicated on the bale.	
2. Fairly good. (No over-size bull allowed)	Not more than 26 sq. cm. affected by mange, scab or other disease marks allowed.	Not more than 26 sq. cm. in aggregate allowed.	Not more than 4 scattered all over the skin or 6 concentrated at a particular spot allowed.	Cuts and holes with a combined length of 76 mm. within 102 mm. from the fringe allowed. Flay marks up to half through the thickness of the skin allowed in the other parts of the skin combined length of 76 mm. only.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
3. Thin skin with tolerable substance allowed.	Area covering not more than 39 sq. cm. in aggregate allowed.	Area covering not more than 39 sq. cm. in aggregate allowed.	Not more than 10 open holes scattered all over the skin or upto 15 holes concentrated at one particular spot allowed.	Cuts and holes not damaging more than 50% of the skin allowed.	No brand marks unless within 102 mm. from the fringe allowed. Reasonably free from blood, dirt and other extraneous matters. Head and hoofs removed. No visible signs of heating. No thick plastering allowed. Some hair slips allowed.	Do.	Do.	

II. Assortment percentages:

1 2 3

As indicated in the packing specifications and marked on the bales.

III. Standard minimum measurements, in centimeters (Length × Breadth)

Extra-large	Large	Medium	Small
100 × 45	90 × 40	80 × 35	70 × 30 (for wetsalted skins)
81 × 45	74 × 40	67 × 35	60 × 30 (for drysalted skins)

Or as per the contract between the buyer and the seller.

IV. Standard method of packing:

(Percentage contents in a consignment)

Extra-large	Large	Medium	Small	Total
5	25	50	20	100

Or as per the contract between the buyer and the seller.

NOTE:—1. Skins measuring less than 70 cm. in length shall be classed as lambs and shall be packed separately.

2. Skins of different territorial nomenclature shall have the characteristic pertaining to the skins of that region and shall be packed separately.

SCHEDULE V

I—Grade designations and definition of quality of Dinajpore* Goat Skins (D.I.G.S.) known as "Dinajpores"

Grade	Substance	Mange or scab and other disease marks	Damage marks due to external injuries	Pox and open Warble holes (Pokha holes)	TOLERANCE Flayers cuts and marks.	Others	General conditions	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Good (corresponding to size)	Not allowed	Not allowed	Not allowed	Not allowed	Not allowed except one or two cuts or holes measuring 51 mm. in length in aggregate within 51 mm. from the fringe.	No brand marks. Reasonably free from blood, dirt and other extraneous matters. Head hoofs removed. No visible signs of heating or hair-slips allowed. Overloaded cure or thick plastering not allowed.	Properly preserved or cured by wet or dry salting or by any other suitable methods.	Usually all the sizes and assortment (qualities) are packed separately but if packed together it should be indicated on the bales.
2. Fairly good. (No over-size bull allowed)	Not more than 26 sq. cm. affected by mange, scab or other disease marks allowed.	Not more than 26 sq. cm. in aggregate allowed.	Not more than 4 scattered all over the skin or 6 concentrated at a particular spot allowed.	Cuts and holes with a combined length of 76 mm. within 102 mm. from the fringe allowed. Flay marks upto half through the thickness of the other parts of the skin—combined length of 76 mm. only.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
3. Thin skin with tolerable substance allowed.	Area covering not more than 39 sq. cm. in aggregate allowed.	Area covering not more than 39 sq. cm. in aggregate allowed.	Not more than 10 open holes scattered all over the skin or upto 15 holes concentrated at one particular spot allowed.	Cuts and holes not damaging more than 50% of the skin allowed.	No brand marks unless within 102 mm. from the fringe allowed. Reasonably free from blood, dirt and other extraneous matters. Head and hoofs removed. No visible signs of heating. No thick plastering allowed. Some hair slips allowed.	Do.	Do.	
								* Maldas described as such free from visible Warbles and measured as Mujafarpur may also go under this definition.

II. Assortment percentages:

1 2 3

As indicated in the packing specifications and marked on the bales.

III. Standard minimum measurements in centimeters (Length × Breadth)

Extra-large	Large	Medium	Small
100 × 45	90 × 40	80 × 35	70 × 30 For Wetsalted skins
81 × 45	74 × 40	67 × 35	60 × 30 For drysalted skins

Or as per the contract between the buyer and the seller.

IV. Standard method of packing:—

(Percentage contents in a consignment)

Extra-large	Large	Medium	Small	Total
5	25	50	20	100

Or as per the contract between the buyer and seller.

Note:—1. Skins measuring less than 70 cm. in length shall be classed as lambs and shall be packed separately.

2. Skins of different territorial nomenclature shall have the characteristics pertaining to the skins of that region and shall be packed separately.

SCHEDULE VI

I. Grade designation and definition of Quality of Ordinary Patna Goat Skins: (P.G.S.) known as "Patnas".

Grade Substance		TOLERANCE					General condition	Remarks
		Mange or scab and skin disease mark	Damage marks due to external injuries	Pox and open Warble holes (Pokha holes)	Flayers cuts and marks	Others		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Good (corresponding to size).	Upto two tick marks allowed	Not allowed	Upto 2 allowed.	Not allowed except one or two cuts or holes measuring 51 mm. in length in aggregate within 51 mm. from the fringe.	No brand marks. Reasonably free from blood, dirt and other extraneous matters. Head and hoofs removed. No visible signs of heating or hair-slips allowed. Over-loaded cure or thick plastering not allowed.	Properly preserved or cured by wet or dry salting or by any other suitable methods.	Usually all the sizes and assortment (qualities) are packed separately but if packed together it should be indicated on the bale.	
2. Fairly good (No oversize bull allowed).	Not more than 26 sq. cm. affected by mange, scab or tick marks allowed.	Not more than 26 sq. cm. in aggregate allowed.	Not more than 6 scattered over the skin or upto 10 concentrated on a particular spot allowed.	Cuts and holes with a combined length of 76 mm. within 102 mm. from the fringe allowed. Flay marks upto half through the thickness of the skins allowed in other parts of the skin combined length of 76 mm. only.	-do-	-do-	-do-	
3. Thin skin with tolerable substance allowed.	Not more than 39 sq. cm. in aggregate affected by mange, scab or tick marks allowed.	Not more than 39 sq. cm. in aggregate allowed.	Not more than 10 scattered and upto 15 on a particular spot allowed.	Cuts and holes not damaging more than 50% of the skin allowed.	No branding Iron marks unless within 76 mm. from the fringe allowed. Reasonably free from blood, dirt and other extraneous matters. Head and hoofs removed. No visible red spots. Over-loaded cure not allowed. No thick plastering allowed. Slight hair slips allowed.	-do-	-do-	

II. Assortment percentage:

1 2 3

As indicated in the packing specifications and marked on the bales.

III. Standard minimum measurements, in centimeters. (Length × Breadth)

Extra-large	Large	Medium	Small
100 × 45	90 × 40	80 × 35	70 × 30 (For Wetsalted skins).
81 × 45	74 × 40	67 × 35	60 × 30 (For Drysalted skins).

Or as per the contract between the buyer and the seller.

IV. Standard method of packing:—(Percentage contents in a consignment).

Extra-large	Large	Medium	Small	Total
5	25	50	20	100

Or as per the contract between the buyer and the seller.

Note:—1. Skins measuring less than 70 cm. in length shall be classed as lambs and shall be packed separately.

2. Skins of different territorial nomenclature shall have the characteristics pertaining to the skins of that region and shall be packed separately.

SCHEDULE VII**I. Grade designation and definition of quality of Best Patna (or Muzaffarpur Patna) Goat Skins known as "Best Patnas" or "Muzaffarpur Patnas".**

Grade	Sub- stance	TOLERANCE					General Conditions	Remarks
		Mange or scab and other skin disease marks,	Damage marks due to external injuries	Pox and open Warble holes (Pokha holes)	Flayers cuts and marks	others		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Good (cor- responding to size).	Upto two tick marks allowed.	Not allowed.	Only upto 2 allowed.	Not allowed except one or two cuts or holes measur- ing 51 mm. in length in aggregate with- in 51 mm. from the fringe.	No brand marks. Reasonably free from blood, dirt and other extra- neous matters. Head and hoofs removed. No visible signs of heating or hair slips allowed. Over-loaded cure or thick plastering not allowed.	Properly pre- served or cured by wet or dry salting or by any other suit- able method.	Usually all the sizes and as sortment (qualities) are packed sepa- rately but if packed to- gether it should be in- dicated on the table.	
2. Fairly good (No over-size bull allowed).	Not more than 26 sq. cm. affected by mange, scab or other disease marks allowed.	Not more than 26 sq. cm. in aggre- gate allowed.	Not more than 6 scat- tered or 10 concentrated on a parti- cular spot allowed.	Cuts and holes with a com- bined length of 76 mm. within 102 mm. from the fringe allowed. Flay marks upto half through the thickness of the skin allowed in the other parts of the skin-com- bined length of 76 mm. only.	-do-	-do-	-do-	
3. Thin skin with toler- able sub- stance allowed.	Area covering not more than 39 sq. cm. in aggre- gate allowed.	Area covering not more than 39 sq. cm. in aggre- gate allowed.	Not more than 10 open holes scat- tered all over the skin or upto 15 holes concentrated at one parti- cular spot allowed.	Cuts and holes not damaging more than 50% of the skin allowed.	No brand marks unless within 102 mm. from the fringe allowed. Rea- sonably free from blood, dirt and other extraneous matters. Head and hoofs re- moved. No visible signs of heating. No thick plaste- ring allowed. Some hair slips allowed.	-do-	-do-	

II. Assortment percentages:

1 2 3

As indicated in the packing specifications and marked on the bales.

III. Standard minimum measurements, in centimetres (Length × Breadth)

Extra-Large	Large	Medium	Small
100 × 45	90 × 40	80 × 35	70 × 30
81 × 45	74 × 40	67 × 35	60 × 30

For Wetsalted skins.
For Drysalted skins.

Or as per the contract between the buyer and the seller.

IV. Standard methods of packing:—(Percentage contents in a consignment).

Extra-Large	Large	Medium	Small	Total
5	25	50	20	100

Or as per the contract between the buyer and the seller.

NOTE:—1. Skins measuring less than 70 cm. in length shall be classed as lambs and shall be packed separately.

2. Skins of different territorial nomenclature shall have the characteristics pertaining to the skins of that region and shall be packed separately.

SCHEDULE VIII

I. Grade designation and definition of quality of Muzaffarpur Goat Skins (M.G.S.) known as "Muzaffarpurs".

Grade	Sub- stance	TOLERANCE					General Condition	Remarks
		Mange or scab and skin disease marks	Marks due to external injuries	Pox and Warble holes (Pokha holes)	Flayers cuts and marks	Others		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Good (cor- responding to size).	Upto two tick marks allowed.	Not allowed	Only upto 2 allowed.	Not allowed ex- cept one or two cuts or holes measur- ing 51 mm. in length in aggre- gate within 51 mm. from the fringe.	No brand marks. Rea- sonably free from blood, dirt and other extraneous matters. Head and hoofs re- moved. No visible signs of heating or hair- slips allowed. Overloaded cure or thick plastering not allowed.	Properly pre- served or cured by wet or dry salting or by any other suitable method.	Usually all the sizes and as- sortment (qualities) are packed sepa- rately, but if packed to- gether it should be in- dicated on the bale. These specifications will apply also Tirhoots.	
2. Fairly good. (No oversize bull allowed.)	Not more than 26 sq. cm. effected by mange, scab or other disease marks allowed.	Not more than 26 sq. cm. in aggre- gate allowed.	Not more than 6 scat- tered all over the skin or 10 concentra- ted at a particular spot allowed.	Cuts and holes with a com- bined length of 76 mm. within 102 mm. from the fringe allowed. Flay marks upto half through the thickness of the skin allowed in the other parts of the skin com- bined length of 76 mm. only.	-do-	-do-	-do-	
3. Thin skin with tolerable substance allowed.	Area covering not more than 39 sq. cm. in aggre- gate allowed.	Area covering not more than 39 sq. cm. in aggre- gate allowed.	Not more than 10 open holes scat- tered all over the skin or upto 15 holes con- centrated at one parti- cular spot allowed	Cuts and holes not damaging more than 50% of the skin allowed.	No brand marks unless within 102 Am. from the fringe allowed. Rea- sonably free from blood, dirt and other extraneous matters. Head and hoofs re- moved. No visible signs of heating. No thick plastering allowed. Some hair slips allowed.	-do-	-do-	

II. Assortment percentages:

As indicated in the packing specifications and marked on the bales.

II Standard minimum measurements, in centimetres (Length × Breadth)

Extra-large	Large	Medium	Small
100 × 45	90 × 40	80 × 35	70 × 30
81 × 45	74 × 40	67 × 35	6 × 30

For Wetsalted skins.
For Drysalted skins.
Or as per the contract between the buyer and the seller.

IV. Standard method of packing:—(Percentage contents in a consignment).

Extra-large	large	Medium	Small	Total
5	25	50	20	100

Or as per the contract between the buyer and the seller.

NOTE:—1. Skins measuring less than 70 mm. in length shall be classed as lambs and shall be packed separately.

2. Skins of different territorial nomenclature shall have the characteristics pertaining to the skins of that region and shall be packed separately.

SCHEDULE IX

I. Grade designation and definition of quality of Amritsar Goat skins known as "Amritsars".

Grade	Sub-stance	Tolerance				General Condition	Remarks
		Mange or scab and skin disease marks	Marks due to external injuries	Pox and Warble holes (Pokha holes)	Flayers cuts and marks	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Medium to Good.	Area covering not more than 13 sq. cm. in aggregate within 102 mm of the fringe and on the neck allowed.	Not more than 13 sq. cm. in aggregate to within 102 mm of the fringe and on the neck allowed.	Not allowed.	Not allowed except four cuts or holes measuring 76 mm. in length within 102 mm. from the fringe. Flay marks upto half through the thickness of the skin upto a total length of 76 mm. allowed in other parts.	No brand marks. Reasonably free from blood, dirt and other extraneous matters. Head and hoofs removed. No visible signs of heating or hairslips allowed. Over-loaded cure or thick plastering not allowed.	Properly preserved or cured by wet or dry salting or by any other suitable methods.	(a) when sold on measurement, basis of sale may be under any of the group specified below or as per specifications. (b) Usually all the sizes and assortment (qualities) are packed separately but if packed together it should be indicated on the table. (c) Specifications of this schedule will also to Delhi-Amritsar Delhi-Agra and Delhi-Skins.
2. Thin to fine.	Area covering not more than 39 sq. cm. in aggregate allowed.	Area covering not more than 39 sq. cm. in aggregate allowed.	Not more than 4 scattered over the whole skin or not more than 6 concentrated in one particular spot.	Cuts and holes not more than 152 mm. in length in aggregate allowed. Flay marks of any length not more than half deep through the skin allowed, but not more than 8 scattered all over or upto 16 if concentrated at one particular spot.	-do-	-do-	-do-
3. Thin skin with tolerable substance.	Area covering not more than 39 sq. cm. in aggregate allowed.	Area covering not more than 39 sq. cm. in aggregate allowed.	Not more than 10 open holes scattered all over the skin or upto 15 holes concentrated at one particular spot. allowed.	Cuts and holes not damaging more than 50% of the skin allowed.	No brand marks unless within 102 mm. from the fringe allowed. Reasonably free from blood, dirt and other extraneous matters. Head and hoofs removed. No visible signs of heating. No thick plastering allowed. Some hairslips allowed.	Properly preserved or cured by wet or dry salting or by any other suitable method.	-do-

II. Assortment Percentages :

1. 2. 3.
As indicated in the packing specifications and marked on the bales.

III. Standard minimum measurements in centimeters (Length x breadth)

Extra-large	Large	Medium	Small	
110x60	100x55	90x50	80x45	for Wetsalted skins
100x60	90x55	80x50	70x45	for Drysalted skins.

or as per the contract between the buyer and the seller.

IV. Standard method of packing (on weight basis)

From 400 to 2,500 lb. for 500 pieces or as per the contract between the buyer and the seller.

Standard method of packing on measurement basis

Group	Extra-large	Large	Medium	Small
0	0	15	35	50
1	5	15	35	45
2	5	20	35	40
3	10	25	35	30
4	15	30	35	20
5	15	45	40	0

Usual basis either 4th or 5th group.

Besides the above groups, sales on the following measurements are also made :

- (i) Extra-large alone; or
- (ii) Large alone; or
- (iii) 50% large & 50% Extra-large.

NOTE:—(1) Skins measuring less than 70cm. in length shall be classed as lambs and shall be packed separately.

(2) Skins of different territorial nomenclature shall have the characteristics pertaining to the skins of that region and shall be packed separately.

SCHEDULE X**I. Grade designation and definition of quality of North Eastern or Purab Goat Skins (Dry salted) known as "Purabs".**

Grade Substance			Tolerance			General Condition		Remarks		
	Mange or scab and skin disease marks.	Marks due to external injuries.	Pox and Warble holes (Pokha holes)	Flayers cuts and marks	Others					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
1. Medium to good substance	Not more than 13 sq. cm. in aggregate within 102. mm. of the fringe and on the neck allowed	Not more than 13 sq. cm. in aggregate within 102. mm. of the fringe and on the neck allowed.	Now allowed	Not allowed except four cuts or holes measuring 76 mm. in length within 102 mm. from fringe. Flay marks upto half through the thickness of the skin up to a total length of 76 mm. allowed in other parts.	No brand marks Reasonably free from blood, dirt and other extraneous matters. Head and hoofs removed. No visible signs of heating or hair-slips allowed. Over-loaded cure or thick plastering not allowed.	Properly preserved or cured by wet or dry salting or by any other suitable method.	(a) When sold on measurement, basis of sale may be under any of the following groups or as per specifications:—			
						Group	Extralarge	Large	Medium	Small
						0	0	15	35	50
						1	5	15	35	45
						2	5	20	35	40
						3	10	25	35	30
						4	15	30	35	20
						5	15	45	40	0
						Usual basis is either 4th or 5th group. Besides the above groups, sales on the following measurements are also made: (i) Extra-large alone, or (ii) Large alone; or (iii) 50% large & 50% Extra-large.				
2. Fairly good. No oversize bull allowed.	Not more than 39 sq. cm. in aggregate allowed.	Not more than 39 sq. cm. in aggregate allowed.	Not more than 4 scattered over the whole skin or not more than 6 concentrated in one particular spot.	Cuts and holes not more than length of 152 mm. in aggregate allowed. Flay marks of any length not more than half deep through the skin allowed, but not more than 8 scattered all over or upto 16 if concentrated at one particular spot.	-Do-	-Do-	(b) Usually all the sizes assortment (qualities) are packed separately but if packed together it should be indicated on the bale. (c) if, however, they are Khari salted (Calcutta practice) or wet-salted, then the skins will be graded as per G.K.G. S. (Schedule No. ID.			

II. Assortment percentages:

1 2 3
As indicated in the packing specifications and marked on the bales.

III. Standard minimum measurements in centimeters (Length × Breadth)

Extra-large	Large	Medium	Small	
110x60	100x55	90x50	80x45	for Wetsalted skins.
100x60	90x55	80x50	70x45	For Drysalted skins

Or as per the contract between the buyer and the seller.

IV. Standard method of packing:

(a) On Weight basis:

As per contract from 500 to 1200 lb. (227 to 545 kg.)
for 500 pieces or as per specifications.

(b) On Measurement basis :

(Percentage contents in a consignment)

Extra large	Large	Medium	Small	Total
10	25	35	30	100

or as per the contract between the buyer and the seller.

NOTE:— 1. Skins measuring less than 70 cm. in length shall be classed as lambs and shall be packed separately.

2. Skins of different territorial nomenclature shall have the characteristics pertaining to the skins of that region and shall be packed separately.

SCHEDULE XI

I. Grade designation and definition of quality of Lucknow/Kanpur Goat Skins (Dry Salted) known as Lucknow/Kanpura"

Grade Sub- stance		Mange or scab and skin disease marks	Marks due to external injuries	Tolerance		Others	General Condition	Remarks		
1	2	3	4	Pox and Warble holes (Pokha holes)	Flayers cuts and marks	7	8	9		
1. Medium to good sub- stance		Not more than 13 sq. cm. in aggregate within 102 mm. fringe and on the neck allowed.	Not more than 13 sq. cm. in aggre- gate within 102 mm. of the fringe and on the neck allowed.	Not allowed	Not allowed except four cuts or holes mea- suring 76 mm. in length with- in 102 mm. from the fringe. Flay marks upto half through the thickness of the skin upto a total length of 76 mm. allowed in other parts.	No brand marks. Reasonably free from blood, dirt and other extraneous matters. Head and hoofs re- moved. No visible signs of heating or hair- slips allowed. Over loaded cure or thick plastering not allowe.	Properly pre- served or cured by wet or dry salted or by any other suit- able method.	(a) When sold on measure- ment basis of sale may be under any of the following groups or as per specifica- tions :		
						Group	ExtraLarge	large	Medium	Small
						0	0	15	35	50
						1	5	15	35	45
						2	5	20	35	40
						3	10	25	35	30
						4	15	30	35	20
						5	15	45	40	0
						Usual basis is either 4th or 5th group. Beside the above groups, sales on the following measure- ments are also made :—				
						(i) Extra-large alone; or				
						(ii) Large alone ; or				
						(iii) 50% Large and 50% Extra Large.				
2. Fairly good No oversize bull allowed.		Not more than 39 sq. cm. in aggre- gate allowed.	Not more than 39 sq. cm. in ag- gregate al- lowede.	Not more than 4 scat- tered over the whole skin or not more than 6 con- centrated in one particu- lar spot al- lowed.	Cuts and holes not more than length of 152 mm. in aggre- gate allowed. Flay marks of any length not more than half deep through the skin allow- ed, but not more than 8 scattered all over or upto 16 if concen- trated at one particular spot.	Do.	Do.	(b) Usually all the sizes as- sortment (qua- lities) are packed sepa- rately, but if packed toge- ther it should be indicated on the bale. (c) if Khari salted (Cal- cutta practice) or wet salted then the skin will be graded as per Sched- ule No. II		

I. Assortment percentages :

1.	2.	3.	Total
85	15	—	100

Or as specified.

III. Standard minimum measurements in centimeters (Length × Breadth)

Extra-large	Large	Medium	Small	
110 × 60	100 × 55	90 × 50	80 × 45	For Wetsalted skins.
100 × 60	90 × 55	80 × 50	70 × 45	For Drysalted skins.

Or as per the contract between the buyer and seller.

IV. Standard method of packing :

(a) On weight basis :

As per contract from 500 to 1400 lbs. (227 to 635 kg.) for 500 pieces. Basis for price calculations offer made on 1200 lbs. (545 kg.) for 500 pieces or as specified.

(b) On measurement basis :

(Percentage contents in a consignment)

Extra-large	Large	Medium	Small	Total
15	30	35	20	100

Or as per the contract between the buyer and the seller.

NOTE :—1. Skins measuring less than 70 cm. in length shall be classed as lambs and shall be packed separately.

2. Skins of different territorial nomenclature shall have the characteristics pertaining to the skins of that region and should be packed separately.

SCHEDULE XII

I. Grade designation and definition of quality of Gujarat type goat skins known as "Gujarat type"

Grade	Substance	Tolerance					General Condition	Remarks		
		Mange or scab and skin disease marks	Marks due to external injuries	Pox and Warble holes (Pokha holes)	Flayers cuts and marks	Others				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
1. Medium to good.	Area covering not more than 13 sq. cm. in aggregate within 102 mm. of the fringe and on the neck allowed.	Area covering not more than 13 sq. cm. in aggregate within 102 mm. of the fringe and on the neck allowed.	Not allowed	Not allowed except four cuts or holes measuring 76 mm. in length within 102 mm. from the fringe. Flay marks upto half through the thickness of the skin upto a total length of 76 mm. allowed in other parts.	No brand marks. Reasonably free from blood, dirt and other extraneous matters. Head and hoofs removed. No visible signs of heating or hair slips allowed. Over-loaded cure or thick plastering not allowed.	Properly preserved or cured by wet or dry salting or by any other suitable method.	(a) When sold on measurement basis of sale may be under any of the following groups or as per specifications :—			
						Group	Extra large	Large	Medium	Small
						0	0	15	35	50
						1	5	15	35	45
						2	5	20	35	40
						3	10	20	35	30
						4	15	30	35	20
						5	15	45	40	0
						Usual basis is either 4th or 5th group. Besides the above groups, sales on the following measurements are also made :				
						(i) Extra-large alone; or				
						(ii) Large alone; or				
						(iii) 50% large & 50% Extra large.				
2. Thin to fine	Area covering not more than 39 sq. cm. in aggregate allowed.	Area covering not more than 39 sq. cm. in aggregate allowed.	Not more than 4 scattered over the whole skin or not more than 6 concentrated in one particular spot.	Cuts and holes not more than length of 152 mm. in aggregate allowed. Flay marks of any length not more than half deep through the skin allowed, but not more than 8 scattered all over or upto 16 if concentrated at one particular spot.	Do.	Do.	(b) Usually all the sizes and assortment (qualities) are packed separately, but if packed together it should be indicated on the bale.			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3. Thin skin with tolerable substance.	Area covering not more than 39 sq. cm. in aggregate allowed	Area covering not more than 39 sq. cm. in aggregate allowed	Not more than 10 open holes scattered all over the skin or upto 15 holes concentrated at one particular spot allowed.	Cuts and holes not damaging more than 50% of the skin allowed	No brand marks unless within 102 mm. from the fringe allowed Reasonably free from blood, dirt and other extraneous matters. Head and hoofs removed. No visible signs of heating. No thick plastering allowed. Some hairslips allowed.	Properly preserved or cured or by wet or dry salting or by any other suitable method.	Usually all the sizes and assortment (qualities) are packed separately, but if packed together it should be indicated on the bale.	

II. Assortment percentages :

	1	2	3	TOTAL
or	85	15	..	100
or	70	30	..	100
or	80	20	..	100

III. Standard minimum measurements in centimeters (length × Breadth)

Extra-large	Large	Medium	Small	
110 × 60	100 × 55	90 × 50	80 × 45	For Wetsalted skins
100 × 60	90 × 55	80 × 50	70 × 45	For Drysalted skins.

Or as per the contract between the buyer and seller.

IV. Standard method of packing : (On weight basis)

From 500 to 2,500 lbs. (227 to 1135 kgs.) for 500 pieces.

NOTE : -1. Skins measuring less than 70 cm. in length shall be classed as lambs and shall be packed separately.

2. Skins of different territorial nomenclature shall have the characteristics of that region and shall be packed separately.

SCHEDULE XIII

I. Grade designation and definition of quality of Deccan (Bombay and Madhya Pradesh type goat skins) known as "Daccans-Bombay/Madhya Pradesh".

Grade	Substance	Tolerance				General Condition	Remarks
		Mange or scab and other skin disease marks.	Damage marks due to external injuries	Pox and Warble holes (Pokha holes)	Flayers cuts and marks		
1. Medium to good substance	Area covering not more than 13 sq. cm. space in aggregate within 102 mm. of the fringe and on the neck allowed.	Area covering not more than 13 sq. cm. space in aggregate within 102 mm. of the fringe and on the neck allowed.	Not allowed	Not allowed except four cuts or holes measuring 76 mm. in length in aggregate within 102 mm. from the fringe.	No brand marks. Reasonably free from blood, dirt and other extraneous matters. Head and hoofs removed. No visible signs of heating or hair-slips allowed. Overloaded cure or thick plastering not allowed.	Properly preserved or cured by wet or dry salting or by any other suitable method.	Usually all the sizes and assortment (qualities) are packed separately but if packed together it should be indicated on the bale.
2. Thin to good	Area covering not more than 39 sq. cm. in aggregate allowed.	Area covering not more than 6 marks occupying 102 mm. in aggregate allowed and of this only 13 sq. cm. allowed beyond 102 mm. from the fringe.	Not more than 4 scattered over the skin or 6 concentrated at a particular spot allowed.	Cuts and holes with a combined length of 152 mm. allowed. Flay marks upto half through the thickness of the skin allowed in the other parts of the skin. However, more than 8 scattered all over or upto 16 if concentrated in one particular spot.	Do.	Do.	Do.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3. Thinner skin allowed.	Area covering not more than 39 sq. cm. in aggregate allowed.	Area covering not more than 39 sq. cm. in aggregate allowed.	Not more than 10 open holes scattered all over the skin or upto 15 holes concentrated at one particular spot allowed.	Cuts and holes not damaging more than 50% of the skin allowed.	No brand marks unless within 102 mm. from the fringe allowed. Reasonably free from blood, dirt and other extraneous matters. Head and hoofs removed. No visible signs of heating. No thick plastering allowed. Some hairslips allowed.	Do.	Do.	

II. Assortment percentages :

	1	2	3	TOTAL
	40	40	20	100
or	30	50	20	100
Or as specified.				

III. Standard minimum measurements in centimeters (Length × Breadth)

Extra-large	Large	Medium	Small	
110 × 60	100 × 55	90 × 50	80 × 45	For Wetsalted skins.
100 × 60	90 × 55	80 × 50	70 × 45	For Drysalted skins.
Or as per the contract between the buyer and the seller.				

IV. Standard method of packing :

(i) On measurement basis (Percentage contents in a consignment).

	Extra-large	Large	Medium	Small	Total
	(a) 10	20	35	35	100
or	(b) 15	20	30	40	100
or	(c) 15	25	35	25	100

(ii) On weight basis :—From 150 lbs. to 820 lbs. (68 to 100 kgs.) for 100 skins or as per the contract between the buyer and the seller.

NOTE :—1. Skins measuring less than 70 cm. in length shall be classed as lambs and shall be packed separately,

2. Skins of different territorial nomenclature shall have the characteristics pertaining to the skins of that region and shall be packed separately.

SCHEDULE XIV

I. Grade designation and definition of quality of Kakinada Goat Skins known as "Kakinadas"

Grade Substance		Tolerance				General	Remarks
		Mange or scab and other skin disease marks	Marks due to external injuries.	Pox and Warble holes (Pokha holes)	Flayers cuts and marks.	Others	Condition
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Medium to good substance	Area covering not more than 13 sq. cm. in aggregate within 102 mm. of the fringe and on the neck allowed	Area covering not more than 13 sq. cm. in aggregate within 102 mm. of the fringe and on the neck allowed	Upto 4 allowed if within 102 mm. of the fringe.	Not allowed except two cuts or holes measuring 51 mm. in length in aggregate within 51 mm. from the fringe.	No brand marks Reasonably free from blood, dirt and other extraneous matters. Head and hoofs removed. No visible signs of heating or hairslips allowed. Overloaded cure or thick plastering not allowed.	Properly preserved or cured by wet or dry salting or by any other suitable method.	Usually all the sizes and assortment (qualities) are packed separately but if packed together it should be indicated on the bale.
2. Thin to fair substance	Area covering not more than 39 sq. cm. in aggregate allowed.	Area covering not more than 39 sq. cm. in aggregate allowed.	Upto 8 allowed	Cuts and holes with a combined length of 76 mm. within 102 mm. from the fringe allowed. Flay marks upto half through the thickness of the skin allowed in the other parts of the skin combined length of 76 mm. only.	Do	Do.	Do.

II. Standard Assortment percentages:

1 2 3
As indicated in the packing specifications and marked on the bales.

III. Standard measurements in centimeters (Minimum length only) :

Extra-large	Large	Medium	Small	
100	90	80	70	For Wetsalted skins
90	80	70		For Drysalted skins

Or as per the contract between the buyer and the seller.

IV. Standard Approximate weight:

(For 100 pieces of dry-salted goat skins).
as per specifications.

V. Standard method of packing:

Large	Medium	Small	Total
20	40	40	100

Or as per the contract between the buyer and seller.

NOTE:—1. Skins measuring less than 70 cm. in length shall be classed as lambs and shall be packed separately.

2. Skins of different territorial nomenclature shall have the characteristics pertaining to the skins of that region and shall be packed separately.

SCHEDULE XV**f. Grade designation and definition of quality of "Madras districts" and "Dindigul" goat skins known as "Madras Districts" and "Dindiguls"****TOLERANCE**

Grade	Substance	Mange or scab and other disease marks	or skin marks	Marks due to external injuries.	Pox and Warble holes (Pox holes)	Flayers cuts and marks	Others	General Condition	Remarks
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Medium to good substance	Area covering not more than 13 sq. cm. in aggregate within 102 mm. of the fringe and on the neck allowed.	Area covering not more than 13 sq. cm. in aggregate within 102 mm. of the fringe and on the neck allowed.	Not allowed.	Not allowed except two cuts or holes measuring 51 mm. in length in aggregate within 51 mm. from the fringe.	No brand marks. Reasonably free from blood, dirt and other extraneous matters. Head and hoofs removed. No visible signs or heating or hairslips allowed. Overloaded cure or thick plastering not allowed.	Properly preserved or cured by wet or dry salting or by any other method.	Usually all the sizes and assortment (qualities) are packed separately, but if packed together it should be indicated on the bale.	
2.	Thin to fair substance	Area covering not more than 39 sq. cm. in aggregate allowed.	Area covering not more than 39 sq. cm. in aggregate allowed.	Not more than 4 scattered all over the skin or 6 concentrated at a particular spot allowed	Cuts and holes with a combined length of 76 mm. from the fringe allowed. Flay marks upto half through the thickness of the skin allowed in the other parts of the skin combined length of 76 mm. only.	Do.	Do.	Do.	

II. Standard Assortment percentages:

1 2 3
As indicated in the packing specifications and marked on the bales.

III. Standard measurements in centimeters (Minimum length only) :

Extra-large	Large	Medium	Small	
100	90	80	70	For Wetsalted skins.
90	80	70		For Drysalted skins.

Or as per the contract between the buyer and the seller.

IV. Standard Approximate weight:

(for 100 pieces of drysalted goat skins)
As per specifications.

V. Standard method of packing:

Large	Medium	Small	Total
20	40	40	100

Or as per the contract between the buyer and seller.

NOTE:—1. Skins measuring less than 70 cm. in length shall be classed as lambs and shall be packed separately.

2. Skins of different territorial nomenclature shall have the characteristics pertaining to the skins of that region and shall be packed separately.

SCHEDULE XVI

1. Grade designation and definition of quality of special Dindigul goat skins known as "Special Dindiguls"

Grade Substance		TOLERANCE					General Condition	Remarks
		Mange or scab and other skin disease marks	Marks due to external injuries.	Pox and Warble (Pokha holes)	Flayers cuts and marks	Others		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Good	Not allowed	Not allowed	Not allowed	Not allowed except two cuts or holes measuring 51 mm. in length in aggregate within 51 mm. from the fringe.	No brand marks. Reasonably free from blood, dirt and other extraneous matters. Head and hoofs removed. No visible signs of hair-slips allowed. Overloaded cure or thick plastering not allowed.	Properly preserved or cured by wet or dry salting or by any other suitable method.	Usually all the sizes and as-sortment (qualities) are packed separately but if packed together it should be indicated on the bale.
2.	Fairly good	Area covering not more than 26 sq. cm. affected by mange, scab or other disease marks allowed.	Area covering not more than 26 sq. cm. in aggregate allowed.	Not more than 4 scattered all over the skin or 6 concentrated a particular spot allowed	Cuts and holes with a combined length of 76 mm. within 102 mm. from the fringe allowed. Flay marks upto half through the thickness of the skin allowed in the other parts of the skin combined length of 76 mm. only	-do-	-do-	-do-

II. Standard Assortment percentages :

1.	2.	Total
80	20	100

Or as specified.

III. Standard measurement in centimeters :

(Minimum length only)			
Extra large	Large	Medium	Small
..	100	90	80
	90	80	70
			For Wetsalted skin.
			For Drysalted skin.

IV. Standard Approximate weight :

(For 100 pieces of dry-salted goat skins).
As per specifications.

V. Standard method of packing :

Large	Medium	Small	Total
20	40	40	100

Or as per the contract between the buyer and the seller.

Note :—(1) Skins measuring less than 70 mm. in length shall be classed as lambs and shall be packed separately.

(2) Skins of different territorial nomenclature shall have the characteristics pertaining to that region and shall be packed separately.

SCHEDULE XVII

I. Grade designation and definition of quality of Malabar Goat Skins known as "Malabars"

Grade	Substance	Mange or scab and other skin disease marks	TOLERANCE				General Condition	Remarks
			Marks due to external injuries	Pox and Warble holes (Pokha holes)	Flayers cuts and marks	Others		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Medium to good substance.	Area covering not more than 13 sq. cm. space in aggregate within 102 mm. of the fringe and on the neck allowed.	Area covering not more than 4 marks occupying not more than 13 sq. cm. space in aggregate within 102 mm. from the fringe allowed.	Not allowed	Not allowed except one or two cuts or holes measuring 51 mm. length in aggregate within 51 mm. from the fringe.	No brand marks. Reasonably free from blood, dirt and other extraneous matters. Head and hoofs removed. No visible signs of heating or hair-slips allowed. Over-loaded cure or thick plastering not allowed.	Properly preserved or cured by wet or dry salting or by any other suitable method.	Usually all the sizes and assortment (qualities) are packed separately but if packed together it should be indicated on the bale.	
2. Thin to fair substance.	Area covering not more than 26 sq. cm. in aggregate allowed and of this only 13 sq. cm. allowed beyond 102 mm. from the fringe.	Area covering not more than 26 sq. cm. in aggregate allowed and of this only 13 sq. cm. allowed beyond 102 mm. from the fringe.	Not more than 4 scattered all over the skin or 6 concentrated at a particular spot allowed.	Cuts and holes with a combined length of 76 mm. within 102 mm. from the fringe allowed. Flay. marks upto half through the thickness of the skin allowed in the other parts of the skin combined length of 76 mm. only.	-do-	-do-	-do-	

II. Assortment percentages

1.	2.	Total
80	20	100

III. Standard measurement in centimeters (Minimum length only)

Extralarge	Large	Medium	Small	
..	100	90	80	For Wetsalted skins.
..	90	80	70	For Drysalted skins.

Or as per the contract between the buyer and the seller.

IV. Standard approximately weight :

(For 100 pieces of dry salted goat skins)
As per specifications.

V. Standard method of packing :

(Percentage contents in a consignment)			
Large	Medium	Small	Total
..	50	50	100

Or as per the contract between the buyer and the seller.

Note :—(1) Skins measuring less than 70 cm. in length shall be classed as lambs and shall be packed separately.

(2) Skins of different territorial nomenclature shall have the characteristics pertaining to that region and shall be packed separately

SCHEDULE XVIII

I. Grade designation and definition of quality of Deccan (Madras) goat skins known as "Deccans/Madras."

Grade	TOLERANCE							General Condition	Remarks
	Substance	Mange or scab and other skin disease marks	Marks due to external injuries	Pox and Warble holes (Pokha holes)	Flayers and marks	Cuts	Others		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
2. Medium to good substance	Areas covering not more than 13 sq. cm. space in aggregate within 102 mm. of the fringe and on the neck allowed.	Not more than 4 marks occupying not more than 13 sq. cm. space in aggregate within 102 mm. of the fringe and on the neck allowed.	Not allowed.	Not allowed except one or two cuts or holes measuring 51 mm. in length in aggregate within 51 mm. from the fringe.	No brand marks	Reasonably free from blood, dirt and other extraneous matters. Head and hoofs removed. No visible sings of heating or hair-slips allowed. Overload cure or thick plastering not allowed.	Properly served or cured by wet or dry salting or by any other suitable methods.	Usually all the sizes and assortment (qualities) are packed separately but if packed together it should be indicated on the bale	
2. Thin to fair substance	Area covering not more than 26 sq. cm. in aggregate allowed and of this only 13 sq. cm. allowed beyond 102 mm. from the fringe.	Not more than 6 marks occupying more than 26 sq. cm. in aggregate allowed and of this only 13 sq. cm. allowed beyond 102 mm. from the fringe.	Not more than 4 scattered all over the skin or 6 concentrated at a particular spot allowed.	Cuts and holes with a combined length of 76 mm. within 102 mm. from the fringe allowed. Flay marks upto half through the thickness of the skin allowed in the other parts of the skin combined length of 76 mm. only.	-do-	-do-	-do-		

II. Standard assortment percentages :

1.	2.	Total
75	25	100

III. Standard minimum measurements in centimeters (Length & Breadth)

Extra-large	Large	Medium	Small	
..	100 x 55	90 x 50	80 x 45	For Wetsalted skins.
..	90 x 55	80 x 50	70 x 45	For Drysalted skins.

Or as per the contract between the buyer and the seller.

IV. Standard method of packing :

(percentage contents in a consignment)

Large	Medium	Small	Total
20	40	40	100

Or as per the contract between the buyer and the seller.

NOTE:—(1) Skins measuring less than 70 cm. in length shall be classed as lambs and shall be packed separately.

(2) Skins of different territorial nomenclature shall have the characteristics pertaining to that region and shall be packed separately

[F.No.13-20/68-C&M]

T. D. MAKHIJANI, Under Secretary.

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 21 दिसम्बर, 1972

का. आ. 24.—अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकारी अधिनियम 1971 (1971 का 43) की धारा 3 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुये केंद्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा श्री नयजीवन खोसला, संयुक्त सचिव भारत सरकार, पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय, को 21 दिसम्बर, 1972 से 'भारत के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकारी' का एक अंशकालिक सदस्य नियुक्त करती है।

[ए-11013/8/71-प्रशासन]

टी. आरुमुगम्, उप सचिव.

MINISTRY OF TOURISM & CIVIL AVIATION

New Delhi, the 21st December, 1972

S.O. 24.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the International Airports Authority Act, 1971, (43 of 1971), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri N. Khosla, Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation, as a part-time Member of the International Airports Authority of India with effect from the 21st December, 1972.

[A-11013/8/71-Adm.]

T. ARUMUGHAM, Dy. Secy.

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 18 दिसम्बर, 1972

का. आ. 25.—यतः इसके साथ संलग्न अनुसूची में उल्लिखित क्षेत्रों के बारे में दिल्ली की बृहत् योजना के जोन डी-4 (पार्लियामेंट स्ट्रीट क्षेत्र) के लिये जोनल विकास प्लान में केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तावित कुछ संशोधनों से संबंधित एक नोटिस (सं. फ. 3/117/69-एम. पी. दिनांक 3 जून, 1972) प्रकाशित किया गया था, जो दिल्ली विकास अधिनियम, 1957 (1957-का 61) की धारा 44 उपबन्धों के अनुसार था, तथा जिस उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 11-ए की उप-धारा (3) द्वारा अपेक्षित आपीत्तियां तथा सुझाव आसीत्रित किये गये थे।

और यतः उपर्युक्त अनुसूची में उल्लिखित क्षेत्रों के बारे में आपीत्तियों पर विचार करने के बाद, केंद्रीय सरकार ने जोनल विकास प्लान में संशोधन करने का निर्णय किया है।

अतः अब केंद्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 11ए की उप-धारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए भारत के राजपत्र में इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशित होने की तारीख से उक्त जोनल विकास प्लान में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, नामतः

"दिल्ली की बृहत् योजना के जोन डी-4 (पार्लियामेंट स्ट्रीट क्षेत्र) में आने वाले प्लॉट नं. 3-जन्व मन्त्र रोड जिसका क्षेत्रफल लगभग 1 हेक्टर. (2.5 एकड़) है तथा जो उत्तर और दक्षिण में क्रमशः प्लॉट नं. 5 और 1 से घिरा हुआ है, जिस के पूर्व में 11.5 मीटर (38 फुट) चौड़ी गली है और जिसके पश्चिम में मौजूदा जन्व मन्त्र रोड है, का

भूमि-उपयोग "शैक्षणिक" से "रिहायशी" में परिवर्तित किया जाना है।"

अनुसूची

1 हेक्टर. (2.5 एकड़) भूमि जिसके उत्तर और दक्षिण में क्रमशः प्लॉट नं. 5 तथा 1 हैं, पूर्व में 11.5 मीटर (38 फुट) चौड़ी गली है तथा पश्चिम में वर्तमान जन्तर मन्तर रोड है।

[सं. कै-13011(1)/72-यू. डी. 1]

वी. आर. अय्यर, अवर सचिव।

MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING

New Delhi, the 18th December, 1972

S.O. 25.—Whereas certain modifications, which the Central Government proposed to make in the Zonal Development Plan for Zone D-4 (Parliament Street area) of Master Plan of Delhi as regards the areas mentioned in the Schedule annexed hereto, were published as notice (No. F. 3(117)/69-MP dated the 3rd June, 1972) in accordance with the provisions of section 44 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957 (61 of 1957), inviting objections and suggestions; as required by sub-section (3) of section 11A of the said Act.

AND WHEREAS the Central Government, after considering the objection with regard to the area mentioned in the aforesaid Schedule, has decided to modify the Zonal Development Plan.

NOW THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 11A of the said Act, the Central Government, hereby makes the following modifications in the said Zonal Development plan with effect from the date of publication of the notification in the Gazette of India, namely :—

"Land use of plot No. 3-Jantar Mantar Road, falling in Zone D-4 (Parliament Street area) of Master Plan of Delhi, measuring about 1 hect. (2.5 acres) and bounded by plot No. 5 and 1 in the north and south respectively, 11.5 metres (38 ft.) wide lane in the east and the existing Jantar Mantar Road in the West, is to be changed from "educational" to "residential".

THE SCHEDULE

1 hec. (2.5 acres) of land bounded by plot No. 5 and 1 in the north and south respectively, 11.5 metres (38 ft.) wide lane in the east and the existing Jantar Mantar Road in the west.

[No. K-13011(1)/72-UDII]

V. R. IYER, Under Secy.

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय

(श्रम और रोजगार विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 25 नवम्बर, 1972

आदेश

का. आ. 26.—यतः केंद्रीय सरकार की राय है कि इससे उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट विषयों के बारे में शीलहारी कॉलेजरी, हाफधर कुसुण्डा, जिला धनबाद के प्रबन्ध-तन्त्र से संबंध निवासकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच एक औद्योगिक विवाद विद्यमान है,

और यतः केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त विवाद को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्दिष्ट करना बांछनीय समझती है;

अतः, अब, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 10 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (घ) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा उक्त विवाद को उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7-क के अधीन गठित केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, (संख्या 2) धनबाद को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निदिशित करती है।

अनुसूची

“क्या बलिहारी कोलियरी, हाकधर कुसुन्डा, जिला धनबाद के प्रबंधक की, श्री कालीचरन महता, हाउलेज खलासी को 28 मार्च, 1972 से अपना कार्य फिर से आरम्भ न करने देने की कार्यवाही न्यायोचित है? यदि नहीं, तो संबंधित कर्मकार किस अनुतोष का हकदार है?”

[संख्या एल/2012/84/72-एल. आर.-2]

करनैल सिंह, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (Department of Labour & Employment)

New Delhi, the 25th November, 1972

ORDER

S.O. 26.—WHEREAS the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the management of Balihari Colliery, Post Office Kusunda, District Dhanbad, and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

AND WHEREAS the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal (No. 2), Dhanbad, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of Balihari Colliery, Post Office Kusunda, District Dhanbad, in not allowing Shri Kalicharan Mahato, Haulage Khalasi to resume his duties with effect from the 28th March, 1972, is justified? If not, to what relief is the concerned workman entitled?”

[No. L/2012/84/72-LRII]

The 22nd December, 1972

S.O. 27.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal (No. 2), Bombay in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Central Bank of India and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 20th December, 1972.

[No. L. 12012/50/71-IRIII]

KARNAIL SINGH, Under Secy.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL No. 2, BOMBAY.

Reference No. CGIT-2/14 of 1972

Employers in Relation to the Central

Bank of India

And

Their Workmen

Present :

Shri N. K. Vani, Presiding Officer.

Appearances :

For the Employers :

- (1) Shri G. R. Shaikh,
Assistant Law Officer.
- (2) Shri R. D. Sahasrabudhe,
Divisional Manager.

For the workman :

- (1) Shri A. M. Puranik,
Vice-President.
- (2) Shri S. P. Chaudhari,
President,
Vidharbha Bank
Employees' Federation.

Industry : Banking.

State : Maharashtra.

Bombay, the 29th November, 1972

AWARD

By Order No. L. 12012/50/71/LRHI dated 20-12-1971 the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of Section 10 of the I.D. Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) referred to this Tribunal for adjudication an industrial dispute existing between the employers in relation to the Central Bank of India and their workmen in respect of the matter specified in the schedule as mentioned below :—

“SCHEDULE

Whether the action of the management of Central Bank of India, Itwari Branch in reverting Shri D. S. Neulkar Cash Peon to the post of a Peon and thereby depriving him of a special allowance was justified? If not, to what relief is he entitled?”

2. The facts giving rise to this reference are as follows :—

- (i) The affected workman Shri Neulkar was posted as Cash Peon in Itwari, Nagpur Branch by the Central Bank of India on 1-8-1970 as he was senior-most in all the branches at Nagpur. He was posted as a cash peon in a vacancy caused due to the transfer of Shri S. L. Khapardey, Cash Peon, promoted as a clerk and posted at Pauni, Dist. Bhandara with effect from 1-8-1970.
- (ii) On 14-10-1970 Shri Neulkar received an offer from the Bank informing him that he would be posted to work as Daftari-cum-cash peon at Abhyankar Nagar Office with effect from the date of his acceptance and he was to be paid special allowance of Rs. 15 per month attached to the post, that he would perform the duties of Daftary-cum-Cash Peon as per bipartite settlement and that in case he was agreeable to this proposal he should return the duplicate copy of the Memo, duly accepted and signed by him (Annexure 2 to the written statement Ex. 1/W).
- (iii) On 15-10-1970 Shri Neulkar wrote letter to the Sub-Agent, Central Bank of India, Itwari, Nagpur stating that the offer given to him involved transfer to two shifts duty, that it was not acceptable to him and that he revoked his acceptance (Annexure 3 to the written statement Ex. 1/W).
- (iv) As he revoked his acceptance, the Sub-Agent issued a Memo dated 16-10-1970 informing him as follows (Annexure 4 to the written statement Ex. 1/W).

“In view of your revoking the acceptance given by you in the duplicate memo dated 14-10-1970 issued by our main office and having declined to accept the offer to work in the post of a Daftary-cum-Cash peon at our Abhyankar Nagar office Shri D. S. Neulkar, Peon, has forfeited his claim to any special allowance in future.”

- (v) On 17-10-1970, the Sub-Agent wrote a memo to Shri Neulkar stating as follows (Annexure 5 to the Written statement Ex. 1/W):—

"Since Shri D. S. Neulkar, Peon, of this office has declined to accept post of a Daftari-cum-Cash Peon offered to him, vide main office Memo. dated 14-10-1970, he has already been informed that he has forfeited his entitlement for any special allowance vide our Memo. dated 16-10-1970 and as such he is instructed not to work in Cash Department from today, which duty was assigned to him purely as a temporary arrangement."

- (vi) As Shri Neulkar was reverted to the post of peon with effect from 17-10-1970 the Vidarbha Bank Employees' Federation, Nagpur (hereinafter referred to as 'The Union') raised an industrial dispute with the Asst. Labour Commissioner (C), Nagpur. The Asstt. Labour Commissioner(s), Nagpur tried to bring about conciliation, but in vain. He, therefore, submitted failure of conciliation report (annexure 6 to the written statement Ex. 1/W) to the Government of India.

- (vii) On the receipt of this report the Government of India referred this dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal.

3. On the receipt of the reference notices were issued to the parties. In pursuance of this, parties have appeared before me and filed their written statements.

4. The Union has filed written statement on behalf of the affected workman at Ex. 1/W and rejoinder at Ex. 4/W.

5. According to the Union :—

- (i) The act of the management in reverting Shri Neulkar to the post of peon was unjustified and illegal. As he was posted as permanent cash-peon he could not be reverted to the post of a peon as it imposes a punishment of reversion and fine to the extent of special allowance drawn by him in the said post. The Bank has no right or powers to impose such punishment to Shri Neulkar without conducting an enquiry as per procedure laid down in Sastry and Desai Awards and Bipartite Settlements. Shri Neulkar had complete choice either to accept the offer for the post of Daftari-cum-Cash Peon or to refuse the same as per the offer letter dated 14-10-1970. The Bank's action in reverting Shri Neulkar for his refusing to accept the offer amounted to imposition of illegal punishment of reversion and fine in contravention of the provision of Sastry Award and Bipartite settlement. The Bank's action is illegal and wrong.

- (ii) Shri Neulkar is entitled to a claim of Rs. 184.86 towards the payment of cash peon allowance for the period from 16-10-1970 to 31-11-1971.

- (iii) Shri Neulkar should be posted as Cash Peon at Itwari, Nagpur Branch with effect from 16-10-1970 declaring that the Bank's action in reverting him to the post of Peon as illegal and void. He be given compensation.

6. The Bank has filed written statement at Ex. 3/W, and preliminary objection by statement dated 14-3-1972.

7. According to the Bank :—

- (i) The proper forum which can decide the award of monetary benefits to the workmen would be the Labour Court, which may be specified in this behalf by the appropriate Government. The subject matter of dispute could be settled under Section 33C(2) of the I.D. Act. This Tribunal has no jurisdiction to try this dispute.

- (ii) On 14-10-1970 Shri Neulkar was offered the post of Daftari-cum-Cash Peon at Abhyankar Nagar Office from the date of the acceptance of the offer. The Memo. to this effect was delivered to him on 14-10-1970 and Shri Neulkar signified his acceptance by signing the duplicate copy of the said memo. He however, revoked the offer next day i.e. 15-10-1970 stating that he did not intend to join at Abhyankar Nagar Branch, of his free will and consent. No coercion or undue influence was used on Shri Neulkar at the time of the service of the Memo. of offer posting him as Daftari-cum-Cash Peon on 14-10-1970. After he revoked the offer, the Bank reverted him to the post of a peon, the designation he enjoyed prior to the offer of posting him as Daftari-cum-Cash Peon. His posting to his original post of peon was done in conformity with Para. 17 of the Promotion Policy arrived at on 30-1-1970 between the Bank and its workmen represented by the All-India Central Bank Employees Federation. The written Memos were served on Shri Neulkar on 16-10-1970 and 17-10-1970 bringing to the knowledge of the workman the fact that he had forfeited his claim to special allowance in future for having revoked the offer made to him on 14-10-1970.

- (iii) Shri Neulkar was never posted as a permanent Cash Peon at Itwari. There is no infliction of punishment on him. There is no question of conducting a domestic enquiry as per the procedures laid down in various awards or settlement.

- (iv) Admittedly the workman had choice to accept or not to act the offer for the post of Daftari-cum-Cash Peon. As he accepted the offer and made the choice and as he revoked it he forfeited his claim for a post carrying any allowance in future. Posting of peon as Cash Peon does not involve promotion.

- (v) The affected workman is not entitled to a claim of Rs. 184.86. He worked and drew special allowance attached to the post of Cash Peon with effect from 1-8-1970 to 15-10-1970. As he revoked the offer on 15-10-1970 for working as Daftari-cum-Cash Peon, he has forfeited his claim for posting to a post carrying special allowance. He is not entitled to any compensation. His reversion was legal. He is not entitled to any relief.

8. It may also be noted that the Union has filed application on 10-1-1972 for impleading the Custodian of the Central Bank of India as necessary party to the dispute. The Bank has opposed this application by filing application Ex. 2/W.

9. The Union has filed annexure alongwith written statement Ex. 1/W. They are as follows :—

- (i) Shri D. S. Neulkar's letter dated 6-8-1970 addressed to the Sub-Agent, CBI, Itwari, Nagpur-2 (Annexure 1).
- (ii) Chief Agent, CBI, Nagpur-1's letter dated 14-10-1972 to Shri D. S. Neulkar (Annexure 2).
- (iii) Shri D. S. Neulkar's letter dated 15-10-1970 to the sub-Agent, CBI, Itwari, Nagpur (Annexure 3).
- (iv) Sub-Agent, CBI, Itwari Nagpur's Memo dated 16-10-1970 to Shri D. S. Neulkar (Annexure 4).
- (v) Sub-Agent, CBI, Itwari, Nagpur's Memo dated 17-10-1970 addressed to D. S. Neulkar (Annexure 5).
- (vi) Failure of conciliation report dated 27-5-1971 Annexure 6).

(vii) Minutes of discussions held on 22-4-1971 between the management of CBI and the President, of the Union (Annexure 7).

(viii) Agent, CBI, Itwari, Nagpur-2's Order dated 4-11-1971 addressed to Shri D. S. Neulkar.

10. The Union has examined Shri D. S. Neulkar at Ex. 8/W.

11. The Bank has produced seniority list at Ex. 5/E, Memorandum of Agreement regarding promotion policy of clerical and sub-ordinate staff dated 30-1-1970 at Ex. 6/E and Neulkar's dated 6-7-1970 addressed to the Sub-Agent, CBI, Itwari, Nagpur at Ex. 7/E, Salary Register at Ex. 9/E and Register of Salaries at Ex. 10/E.

12. From the pleadings and documents on record the following points arise for consideration :—

- (i) Whether the action of the management of Central Bank of India, Itwari Branch in reverting Shri D. S. Neulkar, Cash Peon to the post of a Peon and thereby depriving him of special allowance was justified?
- (ii) If not, to what relief is he entitled?
- (iii) Whether the Custodian of the Central Bank of India, Bombay-1 should be impleaded as a party to this dispute?
- (iv) Whether this Tribunal has jurisdiction to entertain this reference?
- (v) What order?

13. My findings are as follows :—

- (i) No.
- (ii) Shri Neulkar is entitled to claim Rs. 184.36 and other relief.
- (iii) No.
- (iv) Yes.
- (v) As per order.

REASONS

Point No. i

14. The affected workman Shri Neulkar joined the Bank on 13-4-1948 as a peon at Itwari office, Nagpur. He was given promotion as Cash Peon on 1-8-1970 in the vacancy caused due to the transfer of Shri S. L. Thapardev, Cash Peon promoted as clerk and posted at Pauni, Dist. Dhandara with effect from 1-8-1970. He continued to work as Cash Peon till 16-10-1970. On 14-10-1970 he was informed by letter dated 14-10-1970, Annexure 2 to the written statement Ex. 1/W. referred to above that he would be posted as Daftary-cum-Cash Peon at Abhyankar Nagar Office, with effect from the date of his acceptance, that he would be given special allowance of Rs. 15/- per month attached to the said post and that in case this was acceptable to him, he should return the duplicate copy of the Memo duly accepted and signed by him.

15. According to Shri Neulkar, Ex. 6/W. he was not willing to give acceptance for the post of Daftary-cum-Cash Peon at Abhyankar Nagar Office but Shri Gosh, Agent and Shri Vyas Accountant told him that he would have to give his acceptance, putting his signature on the order. He requested them that he would write on the order that he had received the order and he would communicate his say about the same on the next day. Thereafter both of them told him that they would not allow him to mention on the order that he had received it. They insisted that he should mention on the order that he accepted, it. On account of this pressure he put his acceptance on the order. Thereafter he met the President of the Union and informed him about this order. The President of the Union made application to the Bank under his signature about his grievance as mentioned in Annexure 3 to the written statement, Ex. 1/W.

16. It seems that on account of revocation of his acceptance, the Bank informed him by Memo. dated 16-10-1970, Annexure 4 to the written statement Ex. 1/W that as he declined to accept the offer of the post of Daftary-cum-Cash Peon at Abhyankar Nagar office, he has forfeited his claim to any special allowance in future.

17. On 17-10-1970 the Bank informed him not to work in Cash Department from that date, Annexure 5 to the written statement Ex. 1/W.

18. It is contended on behalf of the Bank that as Shri Neulkar revoked the acceptance given in duplicate of Memo. dated 14-10-1970 and as he declined to work at Abhyankar Nagar office he has forfeited his claim for any special allowance in future on the basis of clause 17 of Memorandum of Settlement dated 30-1-1970 Ex. 6/E and that as he forfeited his claim for special allowance, he was directed not to work in Cash Department but to work as peon with effect from 17-10-1970.

19. It is contended on behalf of the affected workman that the Bank's action in reverting him to the post of peon from that of Cash Peon on the ground that he revoked his acceptance of the offer of the post of Daftary-cum-Cash Peon at Abhyankar Nagar is illegal and unjustified. There is much force in this contention.

20. In the first place clause 17 of the Memorandum of Agreement regarding promotion Policy, given in Ex. 6/E is as follows :—

"SELECTION OF SUBORDINATE STAFF FOR THE POSTS WHICH ATTRACT SPECIAL ALLOWANCE.

17. Normally Citywise Seniority will be criterion for appointments to posts attracting special Allowance in Subordinate Cadre provided the requisite skill, knowledge and ability are there."

"NOTE :—For the purpose of entitlement to a higher special allowance seniority of all eligible members of subordinate staff in a station including the existing special allowance holders will be taken into consideration. A member refusing to accept a post carrying a special allowance will normally forfeit his claim to any special allowance in future."

21. The Bank relies on the clause that members refusing to accept a post carrying a special allowance will normally forfeit their claim to any special allowance in future, referred to above, in support of its contention that its action in directing Shri Neulkar to work as Peon and not to work in the Cash Department stopping his special allowance attached to the post of Cash Peon is just proper and legal.

22. The above mentioned clause nowhere says that a member refusing to accept a promotional post carrying any special allowance will forfeit his claim to any special allowance which he is already getting for doing the duties of a particular post. In the present case Shri Neulkar was holding a post of Cash Peon carrying special allowance. His refusal to accept the promotion as Daftary-cum-Cash Peon at Abhyankar Nagar Office carrying more special allowance will not have the effect of forfeiting his claim for special allowance attached to the post of Cash Peon which he was already holding.

23. A perusal of clause 17 referred to above regarding promotion Policy shows that it has to be construed liberally. It does not appear to me that in each and every case a member refusing to accept a post carrying special allowance must forfeit his claim to any special allowance in future. Each case has to be considered on its own facts and circumstances.

24. Admittedly Shri Neulkar was the Senior Peon. There is no dispute about it. By asking him not to work as Cash Peon with effect from 17-10-1970 and by appointing his junior to work as Cash Peon in his place, a great injustice has been done to him. In asking Shri Neulkar to work as peon after reverting him to the post of peon from the post of Cash Peon and in appointing his junior in his place to work as Cash Peon, the Bank violated the principles of natural justice. This is not a case in which Shri Neulkar was found guilty of laches or any serious misconduct which resulted in his reversion.

25. In the present case the Chief Agent appointed Shri Noulkar to work as Cash Peon at Dhanoli office as a very special case with effect from the date of his acceptance of the order, Annexure 8 to written statement Ex. 1/W. It appears that on account of this offer he was appointed as Cash Peon with effect from 4-11-1971. This fact clearly shows that the Bank could have also made cut a special case, if it was necessary to do so, to continue Shri Noulkar as Cash Peon, instead of reverting him as Peon, with effect from 17-10-1970 on the ground that there was vacancy and that it did appoint his junior in the post.

26. In short it is clear from the above discussions that the Bank's action in reverting Shri Neulkar Cash Peon to the post of Peon and thereby depriving him of special allowance was not justified. Hence my finding on point No. I is as above.

Point No. II.

27. In the present case the affected workman worked as Cash Peon with effect from 1-8-1970 to 15-10-1970. He got special allowance and D.A. on that allowance for this period. He did not get special allowance and D.A. on that allowance for the period from 16-10-1970 to 3-11-1971. The affected workman has shown the calculation of the amount to which he is entitled for this period in the written statement Ex. 1/W, para. 9. There is no reason to reject this calculation on any account. I find that it is correct. On this basis I hold that he is entitled to Rs. 184.86.

28. As Shri Neulkar's reversion to the post of Peon, with effect from 16-10-1970 till 3-11-1971 was not justified, he is entitled to special allowance and D.A. for this period, on the basis that he continued to work as Cash Peon during this period. He will be also entitled to other benefits like seniority, increment etc. on the basis that he continued to work as Cash Peon with effect from 1-8-1970 continuously. Hence my finding on point No. II is as above.

Point No. III

29. The Union contends that the Custodian should be made a party to this reference. The Bank on the other hand opposes this application.

30. According to the Bank, the Custodian was not included and summoned to attend the conciliation before the Asstt. Labour Commissioner as a party to the dispute. The Government of India vide its order No. L-12012/50/71/LR/III dated 20-12-1971 have made only the Chief Agent, Nagpur and the Agent, Itwari, Nagpur parties to the dispute. Therefore any order in excess of what is prescribed under the said Government Order of 20-12-1971 would be beyond this Hon'ble Tribunal's jurisdiction and as such bad in law.

31. As the Custodian was not made party to the reference by the Government, he cannot be made a party to this reference. As the Chief Agent and the Agent, Itwari of the Central Bank of India Nagpur are parties to this reference, whatever orders are passed in this reference will be binding on the Central Bank of India. In my opinion it is not necessary to have the custodian of the Bank as a party to this reference. Hence my finding on this point is as above.

Point No. IV

32. It is contended that the affected workman should have filed application under Section 33C(2) of the I.D. Act, 1947 for getting the benefits due to him computed in terms of money, and that this Tribunal has no jurisdiction to entertain this reference. This contention is misconceived.

33. The affected workman's grievance is that he was wrongfully reverted as Peon from the post of Cash Peon and that his reversion should be declared as illegal and that he should be given all reliefs to which he is entitled. In view of these facts the Labour Court under Section 330(2) will not have jurisdiction to entertain this claim but only the Tribunal will have the jurisdiction to entertain this claim. Hence my finding on this point is as above.

Point No. v.

34. For the reasons given above, I pass the following order :

ORDER

- (i) It is hereby declared that the action of the management of Central Bank of India, Itwari Branch in reverting Shri D. S. Neulkar, Cash Peon to the post of a Peon and thereby depriving him of special allowance was not justified, that he should be deemed to be in continuous service as Cash Peon with effect from 1-9-1970.
- (ii) It is hereby declared that the affected workman is entitled to Rs. 184.86 on account of special allowance and D.A. on that for the period in question.
- (iii) The Bank is to pay this amount to the affected workman within one month from the receipt of this award.
- (iv) Parties to bear their own costs.

N. K. VANI, Presiding Officer,

नई दिल्ली, 22 दिसम्बर, 1972

आदेश

का. आ. 28.—यतः सेंट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया, नई दिल्ली से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, जिनका प्रतिनिधित्व आल इंडिया सेंट्रल बैंक आफ फेडरेशन गाजियाबाद करती है, एक औद्योगिक विवाद विद्यमान है,

और यतः उक्त नियोजकों और कर्मचारों ने औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 10-क की उपधारा (1) के अधीन एक करार द्वारा विवाद को माध्यस्थता के लिए निर्दिष्ट करने का माध्यस्थता करार कर लिया है और उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क की उपधारा (3) के अन्तर्गत उक्त माध्यस्थता करार की एक प्रति केन्द्रीय सरकार को भेजी गई है,

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम, की धारा 10-क की उपधारा (3) के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त माध्यस्थता करार को, जो उसे 16 दिसम्बर, 1972 को मिला था, एतद्वारा प्रकाशित करती है।

करार

(औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 की धारा 10-क के अधीन)।

नियोजकों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले	जोनल मैनेजर सेंट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया पालियामेंट स्ट्रीट नई दिल्ली।
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कर्मचारों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले	संयुक्त सचिव प्राल इंडिया सेंट्रल बैंक स्टाफ फेडरेशन 91 सराय नाजिर अली गाजियाबाद।
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पक्षकारों के बीच निम्नलिखित औद्योगिक विवाद को श्री वी० पी० गुप्ता क्षेत्रीय श्रमायुक्त (केन्द्रीय) श्रम शक्ति भवन रफीमार्ग नई दिल्ली-1 के माध्यस्थता के लिए निर्दिष्ट करने का एतद्वारा करार किया गया है:-

- (i) विनिर्दिष्ट विवाद ग्रस्त विषय: क्या सेंट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबन्धतंत्र की श्री तिलकराज लिपिक फरीदाबाद ब्रांच की सेवाओं को 25-3-1972 से समाप्त हुई मानना व्यापक है। यदि नहीं तो कर्मचार किस अनुवोप का हकदार है।

(ii) विवाद के पक्षकारों का विवरण जिसमें प्रतिबलित स्थापना या उपक्रम का नाम और पता भी सम्मिलित है।

(i) क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय के प्रबन्धक
सेन्दुल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया,
पार्लियामेंट स्ट्रीट, नई दिल्ली।

(ii) आल इंडिया सेन्दुल बैंक
स्टाफ फेडरेशन, 91 सराय
नाज़िर अली, गाज़ियाबाद।

(iii) यदि कोई संघ प्रश्नगत कर्मकारों का प्रतिनिधित्व करता हो तो उसका नाम।

(iv) प्रभावित उपक्रम में नियोजित कर्मकारों की कुल संख्या : 25

(v) विवाद द्वारा प्रभावित या संभावित-प्रभावित होने वाले कर्मकारों की प्राक्कलित संख्या : 1

हम यह करार भी करते हैं कि मध्यस्थ का विनिश्चय हम कर आबद्ध कर होगा।

मध्यस्थ अपना पंचाट दो मास की कालावधि या इतने और समय के भीतर जो हमारे बीच पारस्परिक लिखित करार द्वारा बढ़ाया जाय, देगा। यदि पूर्व वर्णित कालावधि के भीतर पंचाट नहीं दिया जाता तो माध्यस्थम के लिए निर्देश स्वतः रद्द हो जाएगा और हम नये माध्यस्थम के लिए बातचीत करने को स्वतंत्र होंगे।

(एम० एल० भल्ला)

क्षेत्रीय प्रबन्धक, तारा चन्द गुप्ता, संयुक्त सचिव,
सी०बी०आई०, नई दिल्ली। अखिल भारत, सी० बी० एम० एफ०

साक्षी :-

1. (एम० एल० राजवान)
उप-महामंत्री, सी० बी० एस० यू०।
2. (बी० पी० उपाध्यक्ष)
अध्यक्ष, सी० बी० ई० यू० दिल्ली।

[संख्या एल० 12013/1/72-एल० आर० 3]

करनेल सिंह, प्रवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 22nd December, 1972

ORDER

S.O. 28.—Whereas an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Central Bank of India, New Delhi and their workmen represented by All India Central Bank Staff Federation, Ghaziabad;

And, whereas the said employers and workmen have, under sub-section (1) of section 10A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), agreed to refer the dispute to arbitration by arbitration agreement and have forwarded to the Central Government under sub-section (3) of section 10A of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the said arbitration agreement which was received by it on the 16th December, 1972.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 10A of the said Act, the Central Government hereby published the said arbitration agreement which was received by it on the 16th December, 1972.

AGREEMENT

(Under section 10A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947)
BETWEEN

Representing Employers: Zonal Manager, Central Bank of India, Parliament Street, New Delhi.

Representing workmen :

Joint Secretary, All India Central Bank Staff Federation,
91, Sarai Nazar Ali, Ghaziabad.

It is hereby agreed between the parties to refer the following industrial dispute to the arbitration of Shri V. P. Gupta, Regional Labour Commission (Central) Shram Shakti Bhavan, Rafi Marg, New Delhi-1 :

(i) Specific matters in dispute "Whether the action of the management of Central Bank of India in treating the services of Shri Tilak Raj, Clerk Fardidabad branch as terminated w.c.f. 25.3.1972 is justified. If not to what relief is the workman entitled?"

(ii) Details of the parties to the dispute including the name and address of the establishment or undertaking involved.

(i) Management of Zonal Office, Central Bank of India, Parliament Street, New Delhi.

(ii) All India Central Bank Staff Federation, 91 Sarai Nazir Ali, Ghaziabad.

(iii) Name of the union if any, representing the workmen in question.

All India Central Bank Staff Federation, 91 Sarai Nazir Ali, Ghaziabad.

(iv) Total number of workmen employed in the undertaking affected : 25

(v) Estimated number of workmen affected or likely to be affected by the dispute : 1

We further agree that the decision of the arbitrator shall be binding on us.

The arbitrator shall make his award within a period of two months or within such further time as is extended by mutual agreement between us in writing. In case the award is not made within the period aforementioned the reference to arbitration shall stand automatically cancelled and we shall be free to negotiate for fresh arbitration.

M. L. BHALLA,
Zonal Manager,
CBI, New Delhi.

TARA CHAND GUPTA,
Jt. Secy. All India C.B.S.F.

Witnesses :-

M. L. RAZDAN,
Dy. Genl. Secy. of C.B.S.U.
B. P. UPADHAYA,
President, of C.B.E.U. Delhi.

[No. L. 12013/1/72/LR III]

The 23rd December, 1972

S.O. 29.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 2, Dhanbad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Coal Washing Plant of Messrs. Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited Jamadoba, Post Office Jealgora, District Dhanbad and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 20th December, 1972.

[No. 2/191/70-LRII]
KARNAIL SINGH, Under Secy.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

Present :

Shri Nandagiri Venkata Rao, Presiding Officer.

Reference No. 35 of 1971

In the matter of an industrial dispute under S. 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Parties :

Employers in relation to the management of Coal Washing Plant of Messrs. Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited, Jamadoba, Post Office Jealgora, District Dhanbad.

AND

Their workmen.

Appearances :

On behalf of the employers : Shri S. S. Mukherjee, Advocate.

On behalf of the workmen : Shri S. Kasgupta, Advocate.

State : Bihar.

Industry : Coal.

Dhanbad, 16th December, 1972

AWARD

The Central Government, being of opinion, that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the management of Coal Washing Plant of Messrs. Tata Iron & Steel Company Limited, Jamadoba, Post Office Jealgora, District Dhanbad and their workmen, by its order No. 2/191/70-I.R. II, dated 4th March, 1971, referred to this Tribunal under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 for adjudication the dispute in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule annexed thereto. The Schedule is extracted below :—

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Coal Washing Plant of Messrs. Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited, Jamadoba, Post Office Jealgora, District Dhanbad, in terminating the lien of Shri Murlidhar Ghosal, Sampling Attendant, on his permanent post and placing him on the badli list with effect from the 10th March, 1970 was justified? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?"

2. Workmen as well as the employers filed their statement of demands.

3. Messrs. Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., have six collieries and a coal washing plant at Jamadoba. Murlidhar Ghosal, the affected workman is a sampling attendant at the coal washing plant. He was granted leave for 15 days beginning from 10th February, 1970 and expiring on 27th February, 1970. He was to report to duty on 28th February, 1970, but did not. He arrived at the colliery on 25th March, 1970 and submitted an application enclosing therewith the fitness certificate and also a certificate from the mukhiya of gram panchayat in support of his sickness and fitness and prayed for permitting him to join duty. But the employers refused the permission. The employers gave him a letter on 27th March, 1970 and also a copy of the letter dated 10th March, 1970, stating that in accordance with clause 9 of the company's standing orders he had lost his lien on his job and his name had been struck off from the permanent roll and was being entered into the list of badli. These facts are not in dispute. The case of the workmen is that while at home the affected workman fell sick and applied for extension of leave by 25 days from 28th February, 1970 to 24th March, 1970 vide his application dated 23rd February, 1970 addressed to the manager of the coal washing

plant under a certificate of posting accompanied by a medical certificate and a certificate of the mukhiya of gram panchayat. This letter dated 23rd February, 1970 is denied by the employers as having been received by them. According to the employers they had sent the letter dated 10th March, 1970 under a registered post but the affected workman refused to receive the letter. The employers were represented by Shri S. S. Mukherjee, Advocate and the workmen by Shri S. Dasgupta, Advocate. On admission by the workmen, Exts. M1 to M6 for the employers and on admission by the employers Exts. W. 1 and W. 2 for the workmen were marked. On behalf of the employers 2 witnesses were examined and Exts. M7 to M12 were marked. The workmen also examined 2 witnesses and marked Exts. W. 3 and W. 9.

4. The only contest between the parties is whether the employers had received the letter of the affected workman dated 23rd February, 1970, the original of Ext. W. 3. According to the affected workman, WW. 1 the letter, Ext. W. 3 was posted by someone on his behalf under the certificate of posting, Ext. W. 4. The affected workman, WW. 1 states and Ext. W. 3 shows that the letter was addressed to the manager of the coal washing plant. The certificate of posting, Ext. W. 4 bears the postal stamp also of the dated 23rd February, 1970 and it also shows that the letter was addressed to the manager of the coal washing plant. MW. 1 was the engineer at the coal washing plant during the material period. He could not tell that the leave application of the affected workman was received by him or went through him to the Manager. He further deposed that during his period as the engineer letters sent by workmen for extension of leave did not go to him. So, his evidence has no bearing on the point whether the letter, Ext. W. 3 was received or not by the management of the coal washing plant. The evidence of the other witness, MW. 2 is not relevant for the purpose. According to MW. 1 Dr. S. M. M. Shafi was the manager of the coal washing plant during the material period. Therefore Dr. Shafi would have the proper person to say whether Ext. W. 3 was received by him or not as the letter was addressed to him. But the employers did not chose to examine Dr. Shafi. The certificate of posting Ext. W. 4 proves that a letter was posted at Bhojudih post office addressed to the manager of the coal washing plant and this presumption should prevail unless it is rebutted. There is no evidence to show what was that letter, if not the original of Ext. W. 3. It appears that the case of the affected workman was discussed in the union management meeting held on 6th April, 1970. Ext. M8 is a letter dated 13th April, 1970 from the manager of the coal washing plant to the Personnel & Welfare Manager sending him all connected papers and seeking his opinion. The reply of the Personnel & Welfare Manager is Ext. M9. The Personnel & Welfare Manager observed therein that nothing had been mentioned in Ext. M8 whether the manager of the coal washing plant had received the letter dated 23rd February, 1970, the original of Ext. W. 3 or not. The employers also accept the presumption in such cases, as is evident from the minutes of the Group Joint Grievance Committee meeting held on 3rd February, 1972, Ext. W. 9. Para 3 of Ext. W. 9 relates to the case of one Deoki Prasad, underground trammer. In his case also the application sent for extension of leave under a certificate of posting was not received by the employers. Since Deoki Prasad had produced the certificate of posting in support of his contention that he had sent an application for extension of leave, the employers believed his statement and reinstated him in his job. Under these circumstances I do not see why I would not believe the un rebutted statement on oath of the affected workman and also Exts. W. 3 and W. 4. On his appearing at the colliery the affected workman had submitted an application dated 25th March, 1970, Ext. W. 1 along with a medical certificate and a certificate from the Mukhiya of the gram panchayat. These certificates are Exts. W. 5 and W. 6 which support the case of the affected workman that he had fallen sick from 22nd February, 1970. These certificates are dated 19th March, 1970. According to the affected workman he had enclosed a medical certificate and a certificate of the Mukhiya of the gram panchayat to his letter dated 23rd February, 1970, the original of Ext. W. 3. Shri S. S. Mukherjee, the learned Advocate for the employers has elicited from the affected workman, WW. 1 in the cross-examination that Exts. W. 5 and W. 6 are certificates sent along with the application dated 23rd February, 1970, Ext. W. 3 and argued vehemently that the two certificates, Ext. W. 5 and W. 6, both dated 19th March, 1970, could not have been enclosed to the application sent on 23rd February, 1970. I feel that in

the witness box the affected workman, WW. 1 was confused between the two sets of certificates and this confusion cannot make the affected workman unreliable. I find that the affected workman did sent the application, the original of Ext. W. 3 dated 23rd February, 1970 for extension of his leave from 28th February, 1970 to 24th March, 1970 and he had reported to the duty admittedly, on 25th March, 1970. Even if the employer had not received the application the affected workman was not at fault and he could not be sent out of job. The employers could treat his case as that of Deoki Prasad, underground trammer, mentioned in para 3 of the minutes of the Group Joint Grievance Committee meeting held on 3rd February, 1972 Ext. W. 9.

5. In the result, I find that the action of the management of coal washing plant of Messrs. Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited, Jamadoba, Post Office Jealgora, District Dhanbad in terminating the lien of the affected workman, Murlidhar Ghosal, Sampling Attendant, on his permanent post and placing him on the badli list with effect from 10th March, 1970 was not justified and, consequently he is entitled to be reinstated in his permanent post as a Sampling Attendant, with back wages and all other benefits with effect from 10th March, 1970 till the date of his actual reinstatement, as though he was continuing in service. The award is made accordingly and submitted under S. 15 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

N. VENKATA RAO, Presiding Officer.

New Delhi, the 27th December, 1972

S.O. 30.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, No. 2, Dhanbad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Rise Area Bhuggatdih Colliery of Messrs Bengal Nagpur Coal Company Limited, Post Office Dhansar, District Dhanbad and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 21st December, 1972.

[No. L-2012/14/71-LRII]

KRANAIL SINGH, Under Secy.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

Present :

Shri Nandagiri Venkata Rao,
Presiding Officer.

Reference No. 36 of 1971

In the matter of an industrial dispute under s. 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947.

Parties :

Employers in relation to the Management of Rise Area Bhuggatdih Colliery of Messrs Bengal Nagpur Coal Company Limited, Post Office Dhansar, District Dhanbad.

AND

Their workmen.

Appearances :

On behalf of the employers in : Shri S. S. Mukherjee,
relation to the management of Advocate.
Rise Area Bhuggatdih Colliery
and

Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.

On behalf of the workmen : Shri S. Dasgupta,
State : Bihar. Advocate.

State : Bihar.

Industry : Coal.

Dhanbad, 18th December, 1972

27 G of I/73—9

AWARD

The Central Government, being of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the management of Rise Area Bhuggatdih Colliery of Messrs Bengal Nagpur Coal Company Limited, Post Office Dhansar, District Dhanbad and their workmen, by its order No. L-2012/14/71-LRII dated 10-3-71 referred to this Tribunal under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 for adjudication the dispute in respect of the matters specified in the schedule annexed thereto. The schedule is extracted below :

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Rise Area Bhuggatdih Colliery of Messrs Bengal Nagpur Coal Company Limited, Post office Dhansar, District Dhanbad, in denying work to Shri S. K. Bhattacharjee, Lamp Issue Clerk, with effect from the 8th August, 1968 was justified? If not, what relief is the workman entitled?"

2. Workmen as well as the employers filed their statement of demands.

3. On 25-11-1972 the workmen represented by Shri S. Dasgupta, Advocate and the employers and Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. by Shri S. S. Mukherjee, Advocate have filed a compromise memo and it is duly verified. I find the terms of compromise as favourable to the workmen in general and to the affected workman in particular. Hence, the compromise memo is accepted and the award is made in terms of the compromise and submitted under S.15 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The compromise memo is annexed herewith and made part of the award.

N. VENKATA RAO, Presiding Officer,

BEFORE THE HON'BLE PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. II) AT DHANBAD

In the matter of :—

Reference No. 36 of 1971

Parties :

Employers in relation to Rise Area Bhuggatdih Colliery.

AND

Their Workmen.

MEMORANDUM OF SETTLEMENT.

All the parties in the present proceedings have amicably settled the dispute involved in the present Reference on the terms hereinafter stated :—

(1) That Sri S. K. Bhattacharjee (Lamp Issue Clerk) the workman concerned in the present Reference shall be reinstated by the management of the Rise Area Bhuggatdih Colliery on and from the 27th November 1972 without any back wages and he shall be placed in Clerical Grade-III (Three) (under Recommendations of the Central Wage Board (Coal Mining Industry) with basic salary of Rs. 180/- (Rupees One hundred eighty only) per month with effect from the said date (27/11/72).

(2) That the period intervening from the date of denial of work (which gave rise to the present Reference) till the date of resumption of duty shall, for the purposes of continuity of services, be treated as leave without pay, but the workman concerned will be eligible to proportionate leave or quarterly bonus provided he puts in proportionate qualifying attendance during the remaining period of current year or current quarter, as the case may be.

(3) In the event of the failure of the concerned workman to report for work within a fortnight from the 27th November 1972 the workman concerned shall have no right for re-employment etc. under this agreement.

(4) The said management shall pay a sum of Rs. 100/- (Rupees One hundred only) to the Joint General Secretary, Colliery Mazdoor Sangh, Dhanbad, as cos of the proceedings.

(5) The above terms finally resolve the dispute between the parties and, therefore, there is no subsisting dispute for adjudication in the present Reference.

It is, therefore, prayed that the Hon'ble Tribunal may be pleased to accept this Settlement and to give its Award in terms thereof.

FOR THE EMPLOYERS :— FOR THE WORKMEN :
(Sd.) Agent,
Rise Area Bhuggatdih Colliery.

S. DAS GUPTA, Joint General Secy.

For Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.

Presiding Officer
Industrial Tribunal

J. N. P. SAHI,

Labour and Law Adviser,

Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.

S. K. BHATTACHARJEE,

Workman concerned.

Dated 25/11/72.

New Delhi, the 23rd December, 1972

S.O. 31.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal at Hyderabad in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Hutti Gold Mines Company Limited, Post Office Hutti, District Raichur (Mysore State) and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 19th December, 1972.

[No. 24/70/69-LR.IV]

S. S. SAHASRANAMAN, Under Secy.

BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (CENTRAL) AT
HYDERABAD

Present : Shri P. S. Ananth, B.Sc., B.L.,

Presiding Officer,
Industrial Tribunal (Central)
Hyderabad.

Industrial Dispute No. 41 of 1969

Between :

Workmen of Hutti Gold Mines Company Limited (PO)
Hutti, Raichur District (Mysore State)

AND

Management of Hutti Gold Mines Company Limited (PO)
Hutti, Raichur District (Mysore State).

Appearances :

Sri V. Jagannadha Rao, Advocate, for Workmen.
Sri A.T.S. Rao, Personnel Manager, for Management.

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation, (Department of Labour & Employment) by its Order No. 24/70/69-LR.IV dated 10-12-1969 referred the following dispute under Section 10(2) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act) for adjudication to this Tribunal, namely,

"Without prejudice to the legality or otherwise of the applicability of the provisions of the Bonus Act 1965 to the Hutti Gold Mines Company Limited, whether the demand of the Hutti Gold Kamgar Sangh, for payment of high bonus than the minimum of 4 per cent of the wages earned as per Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 offered by the management for the accounting year ended on 31st March, 1969 is justified? If so, what should be the percentage?"

This reference was taken on file as Industrial Dispute No. 41 of 1969 and notices were issued to the parties. For the purpose of convenience the Workmen of Hutti Gold Mines Company Limited, are referred to as the petitioners and the Hutti Gold Mines Company Limited, is referred to as the respondent in the course of this award.

2. The petitioners are represented by Hutti Gold Mines Kamgar Union and the Secretary of the said Union filed a claims statement contending as follows : The management has agreed to adopt the formula evolved by the Bonus Act in granting Bonus. The Company was paying bonus in the past and it had paid 20 per cent of wages as Bonus. The Union demanded payment of bonus for 1968-69 as it was paid in the previous year. The Management was willing to pay only 4

per cent on the ground that the Company had not made any profits and the Management had shown a deficit of Rs. 74,988.00 in their worksheet. The Union disputed the work sheet. The computation of net profit is neither correct nor permissible. The interest on expansion scheme loan must be added back for arriving at the gross profit. Before the Management can deduct the development rebate it must be established that they are entitled for the said amount. All depreciation that is admissible under the Income Tax Act can be deducted but the development rebate cannot be deducted. So the management should be directed to pay 20 per cent of the annual earnings as bonus for the year 1968-69.

3. The respondent filed a counter contending as follows :— Hutti Gold Mines Company Limited is a public limited company. 96.5 per cent of paid-up-capital of the Company is at present held by the Government of Mysore. The Bonus Act is not applicable to the said Company, the industry carried on by the Company is an establishment in Public Sector. The payment of bonus in the past has been Ex-gratia in many years but not because that the provisions of the Bonus Act were applicable to the Company. It is not correct to state that during the year 1968-69 the condition of the Gold Mining Industry carried on by the Hutti Gold Mines Company Limited have not materially changed. The over-all resources position is Rs. 30.71 lakhs which is less than the previous year. As the Bonus Act is not applied to this undertaking the claim for bonus by the workmen has to be rejected. Even otherwise the management offered 4 per cent of the wages to the workmen purely as an Ex-gratia payment. Though the statement of collection shows a deficit of Rs. 74,988/- the actual deficit is Rs. 5,10,461/- because the Development Rebate for Income Tax purposes is Rs. 16,63,145/- and not Rs. 12,47,360/-. The work sheet is based upon the audited accounts and Balance Sheet of the Company. It is true that the net profit is arrived at after charging interest on loans as has been the practice followed all these years. The interest on loans is an item of revenue expenditure and it has to be deducted from the profit. The expansion scheme undertaken by the Company involves not merely the construction or installation of machinery but also comprehensive expansion programme involving extensions and alterations to the existing shafts and inclines over a protracted period. The calculations shown in the claims statement are incorrect. The development rebate is Rs. 16,63,145/- and this amount has to be deducted at the time of income tax assessment as the management is entitled for development rebate. Though the workmen are not entitled to bonus the Management as a generous gesture have paid ex-gratia of 4 per cent of wages to the workmen and the question of paying additional amount does not arise.

4. After the filing of the claims statement by the petitioner and the counter by the respondent, petitioners filed Writ Petition No. 5265/70 in the High Court of Andhra Pradesh for a declaration that Section 32(x) of the Payment of Bonus Act of 1965 is unconstitutional and also for directing this Tribunal to dispose of the case according to the provisions of the Payment of Bonus Act and obtained stay of the proceedings before this Tribunal. This Writ Petition was allowed on 14-4-1972. After the receipt of the judgement of the High Court in the said Writ Petition the matter was adjourned from time to time for the receipt of the records from the High Court and after the records were received the matter was posted for enquiry.

5. When the matter came up for enquiry finally on 17-11-72 the petitioners filed a memo stating that there has been a comprehensive settlement on increase in wages on 3-11-1972 wherein the claim of this dispute also was merged and so the petitioners are not interested in prosecuting this dispute further and an award may be passed that the workers do not press this dispute and the same was recorded. In view of the memo that is now filed there is nothing further that remains to be done as the petitioners are no more interested in the dispute under reference. I hold that in view of the comprehensive settlement arrived at by the parties including the dispute under reference nothing remains to be done and so the reference is closed.

Award is passed accordingly.

Date : 18th Nov. 1972

P. S. ANANTH, Presiding Officer.

New Delhi, the 29th December, 1972

MAY IT PLEASE THE HON'BLE TRIBUNAL

S.O. 32.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Jabalpur, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Kotma Colliery, of Associated Cement Company Limited, Post Office Kotma Colliery, District Shahdol (Madhya Pradesh) and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 20th December, 1972.

[No. 1/54/70-LRII.]

KARNAIL SINGH, Under Secy

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-
CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR.

Dated, December, 5th, 1972

Present :

Mr. Justice S. N. Katju.—Presiding Officer.

Case Ref. No. CGIT/LC(R)(14)/1972

(Notification No. 1/54/70-LRII dated 18-4-1972)

Parties :

Employers in relation to the management of Kotma Colliery of Associated Cement Company Limited, Post Office Kotma, District Shahdol (Madhya Pradesh), and their workmen represented through the Kotma Colliery Mazdoor Sangh, P.O. Kotma Colliery, Distt. Shahdol (M.P.)

Appearances :

For employers.—Sri P. S. Nair.

For workmen.—Sri R. K. Som.

Industry : Coal Mine**District :** Shahdol (M.P.)**AWARD**

This is a reference under Sec. 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947.

The question referred to is:—

"Whether the management of Kotma Colliery of Messrs Associated Cement Company Limited, is justified in not paying wages of Category III with effect from the 15th August, 1967, to the Pump Drivers mentioned in the enclosed list as recommended by the Central Wage Board for Coal Mining Industry? If not, to what relief the Pump-drivers are entitled?"

The number of the Pump-drivers whose names have been mentioned in the schedule to the reference are 25. The parties have arrived at a settlement and the application dated 4-12-1972 which has been signed by Sri V. S. Mathur, Administrative Officer of the Kotma Colliery and S/Sri R. K. Som, General Secretary and S. K. Pandey, Secretary of Kotma Colliery Mazdoor Sangh incorporates the terms of the settlement. I have perused the terms of the settlement and they are fair and reasonable. The aforesaid application dated 4-12-1972 shall form part of the award. I make my award in terms of the aforesaid settlement arrived at between the parties.

S. N. KATJU, Presiding Officer.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL-
TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR

In the matter of Reference No. CGIT/LC(R)(14)/72.

BETWEENThe Associated Cement, Cos., Ltd., Kotma Colliery,
P. O. Kotma Colliery, Dist. Shahdol (M.P.)**AND**Its Workmen as represented by the Kotma Colliery
Mazdoor Sangh, P. O. Kotma Colliery, Dist.
Shahdol (M.P.)

The parties hereto have, in a spirit of mutual co-operation, arrived at the following settlement and pray for an Award in terms thereof.

Terms of Settlement

1. The parties agree that the following 5 Pump Drivers (Khalasis), out of the 25 Pump Drivers whose names are mentioned in the Schedule to the Order of Reference shall be placed in Cat. III of the recommendations of the Central Wage Board for the Coal Mining Industry from 15th August, 1967, the date of the implementation of the Wage Board's recommendations, with adjustment to new pay scale as provided in Section 'F' of Chapter VIII of the recommendations of the said Wage Board.

Name	Sl. No. in the Schedule to the order of Reference
1. Shri Bishwanath Singh	4
2. „ Saifullah	14
3. „ Shyamlal	17
4. „ Raghunath	1
5. „ Bujhawan	10

2. It is agreed that the above named Pump Drivers so placed in Cat. III of the Coal Wage Board's recommendations as provided in para 1 above shall not be entitled to any arrears on account of their fixation in the said Cat. III for the period prior to 15th August, 1971.

3. It is agreed that the arrears payable to the above named Pump Drivers, as a result of their placement in Cat. III as aforesaid, shall be paid to them with effect from 15-8-1971 within one month from the date of publication of the Award. It is further agreed that any acting allowance paid to these Pump Drivers from 15-8-1971 shall be adjusted against the arrears payable to them.

4. The Union agrees that all the remaining Pump Drivers have been appropriately and correctly placed in Cat. II of the Coal Wage Board's recommendations and that this settlement is in full satisfaction of all the claims covered in the demands in the present Reference and that no dispute remains outstanding between the parties.

Dated at Jabalpur this the 4th day of December, 1972.

For Kotma Colliery
Mazdoor SanghR. K. Som, General Secy.
S. K. Pandey, Secy.For The Associated Cement Cos., Ltd.,
V. S. Mathur,
Administrative Officer,
Kotma Colliery.**PART OF AWARD**

S. N. KATJU, Presiding Officer.

New Delhi, the 29th December, 1972

S.O. 33.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Jabalpur, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Kotma Colliery of Associated Cement Company Limited Post Office, Kotma Colliery, District Shahdol (Madhya Pradesh) and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 20th December, 1972.

[No. 1/76/70-LRII.]

KARNAIL SINGH, Under Secy.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-
CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR.

Dated, December 5, 1972

Present :

Mr. Justice S. N. Katju—Presiding Officer.

Case Ref. No. CGIT/LC(R)(20)/1971.

(Notification No. 1/76/70-LR. II dated 29-5-1971)

Parties :

Employers in relation to the management of Kotma Colliery of Associated Cement Company Limited, Post Office Kotma, District Shahdol (Madhya Pradesh) and their workmen represented through the Kotma Colliery Mazdoor Sangh, P. O., Kotma, District Shahdol (M.P.).

Appearances :

For employers.—Sri P. S. Nair.

For workmen.—Sri R. K. Som.

Industry : Coal Mine **District :** Shahdol (M.P.)

This is a reference under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947.

The question referred to is :—

"Whether the action of the management of Kotma Colliery of Associated Cement Company Limited, Post Office Kotma, Colliery, District Shahdol, Madhya Pradesh, in not placing the following 14 Pump drivers, who operate more than one pump of 35 HP or above, in category IV, with effect from the 15th August, 1967, as per the recommendations of the Central Wage Board for Coal Mining Industry as contained in Appendix V, Volume II, is justified? If not, to what relief the workmen concerned are entitled and from what date?"

The names of the 14 Pump Drivers have been mentioned in the schedule to the reference. The parties have arrived at a settlement between them. An application dated 4-12-1972 which has been signed by Sri V. S. Mathur, Administrative Officer of Kotma Colliery and Sri R. K. Som, General Secretary and Sri S. K. Pandey, Secretary of the Kotma Colliery Mazdoor Sangh incorporates the terms of the settlement. I have perused the aforesaid terms of the settlement and they are fair and reasonable. The application dated 4-12-1972 shall form part of the award. I make my award in terms of the aforesaid settlement arrived at between the parties.

S. N. KATJU, Presiding Officer

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR**In the matter of Reference No. CGIT/LC(R)(20)/1971****BETWEEN**The Associated Cement Cos., Ltd., Kotma Colliery,
P.O. Kotma Colliery, District Shahdol (M.P.)**AND**Its Workmen as represented by the Kotma Colliery
Mazdoor Sangh, P. O. Kotma Colliery, District
Shahdol (M.P.).**MAY IT PLEASE THE HON'BLE TRIBUNAL**

The parties hereto have, in a spirit of mutual co-operation, arrived at the following settlement and pray for an Award in terms thereof.

Terms of Settlement

1. The parties agree that the following 8 Pump Drivers (Khalasis), out of the 14 Pump Drivers whose names are mentioned in the Schedule to the Order of Reference, and

who are normally required to operate more than one pump of 35 H.P. and above, shall be placed in Cat. IV of the recommendations of the Central Wage Board for the Coal Mining Industry from 15th August 1967, the date of the implementation of the Wage Board's recommendations, with adjustment to new pay scale as provided in Section 'F' of Chapter VIII of the recommendations of the said Wage Board.

Name	Sl. No. in the Schedule to the Order of Reference
1. Shri Rajaram	3
2. Shri Ramnarain	4
3. Shri Ram Pramode	5
4. Shri Ramcharit	7
5. Shri A. C. Chakraborty	11
6. Shri Negi Ram	12
7. Shri Ganga Ram	13
8. Shri Ramujagir	14

2. It is agreed that the above named Pump Drivers so placed in Cat. IV of the Coal Wage Board's recommendations as provided in para 1 above shall not be entitled to any arrears on account of their fixation in the said Cat. IV for the period prior to 15th August 1971.

3. It is agreed that arrears payable to the above named Pump Drivers, as a result of their placement in Cat. IV as aforesaid, shall be paid to them with effect from 15-8-71 within one month from the date of publication of the Award. It is further agreed that any acting allowance paid to these Pump Drivers from 15-8-1971 shall be adjusted against the arrears payable to them.

4. The Union agrees that all the remaining Pump Drivers have been appropriately and correctly placed in Cat. III of the Coal Wage Board's recommendations and that this settlement is in full satisfaction of all the claims covered in the demands in the present reference and that no dispute remains outstanding between the parties.

Dated at Jabalpur, the 4th day of December, 1972.

For The Associated Cement Cos., Ltd.

V. S. MATHUR, Administrative Officer.
Kotma Colliery.For Kotma Colliery
Mazdoor Sangh.R. K. SOM,
General Secretary.

S. K. PANDEY, Secy.

PART OF AWARD

S. N. KATJU, Presiding Officer.

New Delhi, the 29th December, 1972

S.O. 34.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Jabalpur, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Kotma Colliery of Associated Cement Company Limited, Post Office Kotma Colliery, District Shahdol (Madhya Pradesh) and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 20th December, 1972.

[No. L-22011/2/71-LR.II.]

KARNAIL SINGH, Under Secy.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-
CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR
Dated, the 5th December, 1972

Present:

MR. JUSTICE S. N. KATJU—Presiding Officer.

Case Ref. No. CGIT/LC(B)(9)/1972

(Notification No. 1/2211/2/71-LRII dated 7-3-1972)

Parties:

Employers in relation to the management of Kotma Colliery of Associated Cement Company Limited, Post Office Kotma Colliery, District Shahdol (Madhya Pradesh) and their workmen represented through the Kotma Colliery Mazdoor Sangh, P.O. Kotma Colliery, Distt. Shahdol (M.P.).

Appearances:

For employers — Sri P. S. Nair.

For workmen — Sri R. K. Som.

Industry: Coal Mine

District: Shahdol (M.P.)

AWARD

This is a reference under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR

In the Matter of Reference No. CGIT/LC(R)(9)/1972
BETWEEN

The Associated Cement Companies Limited, Kotma Colliery, P.O.- Kotma Colliery, District Shahdol (M.P.)

AND

Its Workmen as represented by Kotma Colliery Mazdoor Sangh, P. O. Kotma Colliery, Distt. Shahdol (M.P.)

MAY IT PLEASE THE HON'BLE TRIBUNAL

The Associated Cement Companies Limited, Kotma Colliery (hereinafter referred to as 'THE COMPANY') and their Workmen as represented by Kotma Colliery Mazdoor

3. It is prayed that this Hon'ble Tribunal may be pleased to pass an Award in terms of the following settlement in the aforesaid Reference:—

Terms of Settlement**DEMAND NO. 1**

"Whether in view of the recommendations of the Central Wage Board for Coal Mining Industry, the workload of Miners of Kotma Colliery of Associated Cement Cos. Ltd. P.O.-Kotma Colliery, District Shahdol, requires to be revised? If so, what piece-rate should be fixed for the workers?"

DEMAND NO. 2

"Whether the rates of payment per tub made by the Kotma Colliery of Associated Cement Companies Ltd., P.O.-Kotma Colliery, Distt. Shahdol to their Miners for lead and lift and for ancillary Jobs need be revised? If so, to what relief are the workmen entitled and from what date?"

The question referred to is:—

"Whether in view of the recommendations of the Central Wage Board for Coal Mining Industry, the workload of the Miners of the Kotma Colliery of Associated Cement Company Limited, Post Office Kotma Colliery, District Shahdol, requires to be revised? If so, what piece rate should be fixed for the workers?"

Whether the rates of payment per tub made by Kotma Colliery of Associated Cement Company Limited, Post Office Kotma Colliery, District Shahdol, to their miners for lead and lift and for ancillary jobs need be revised? If so, to what relief are the workmen entitled and from what date?"

The dispute between the parties has been amicably settled. An application dated 20-10-1972 which has been signed by Shri M. L. Mehra, Manager, Kotma Colliery and Sri R. N. Som General Secretary of Kotma Colliery Mazdoor Sangh, gives the terms of the settlement between the parties. I have perused the terms and they appear to be fair and reasonable. I make my award in terms of the aforesaid settlement arrived at between the parties. The aforesaid application dated 20-10-1972 shall form part of the award.

S. N. KATJU, Presiding Officer.

Sangh (hereinafter referred to as 'THE UNION') beg to submit as follows:—

2. The Company and the Union submit that pursuant to the suggestion made by the Hon'ble Tribunal to bring about an amicable settlement of the disputes pending for adjudication in the aforesaid reference as well as other References viz. Reference No. CGIT/LC(R)(7)/1972, Reference No. CGIT/LC(R)(26)/1971 Reference No. CGIT/LC(R)(20)/1971, Reference No. CGIT/LC(R)(14)/1971, pending before this Hon'ble Tribunal, the parties seriously negotiated an amicable settlement and are pleased to submit that with a view to maintaining and promoting durable Industrial peace and with a view to raising the output of Coal which is of vital importance to the Nation, parties have come to a settlement. The parties declare that the following settlement arrived at on the demands in the aforesaid reference and the settlements arrived at in the said other pending references are in the nature of a 'Package Deal'.

- (i) The Parties agree that the Demands No.1 & 2 which pertains to the Miners should be clubbed together as the Miners who besides doing the work of dressing and loading also perform various ancillary jobs mentioned in Demand No.2 and hence piece-rates fixed for them have all along included the payment for doing the said ancillary jobs.
- (ii) The Union agrees that the workload of miners for 'dressing & loading' shall continue to be 81 cft. in group IV of the Coal Wage Board's recommendations for piece-rated workers.
- (iii) The Union agrees that the Miners shall continue to perform all other ancillary jobs in addition to the work of 'dressing & loading' as hitherto performed by them and more particularly but not exhaustively described by the Company in its Written Statements/Rejoinders filed in the aforesaid reference.
- (iv) It is agreed by the Union that the payment made to the Miners in respect of Machine cut coal solid blasted coal loose coal etc. as per rates mentioned in the Co.'s notice No.KC/WB/-3611 dated 15-12-1967, a copy of which has been annexed as ANNEXURE 'G' collectively to the Co.'s Written statement dated 19-4-72 in the present Reference has been made in full compliance with the recommendations of the Central wage Board for coal Mining Industry and also the demands made in the present reference and the said rates shall continue to remain in force.

- (v) It is agreed that on and with effect from 15th October 1972 the Miners shall be paid in addition to the rates paid to them in terms of said notice dated 15th December 1967 a copy of which is annexed hereto and marked as ANNEXURE 'A' and incentive on the following basis:—

		For Loading a Tub Weighing	Loading Incentive RATE
Upto 18 cwt	equivalent to upto 908 Kgs.		NIL
18 cwt	equivalent to 909-934 "		3 Paise
18½ "	" " 935-960 "		6 Paise
19 "	" " 961-986 "		9 Paise
19½ "	" " 987-1012 "		11 Paise
20 "	" " 1013-1038 "		11 Paise
20½ "	" " 1039-1064 "		12 Paise
21 "	" " 1065-1090 "		13 Paise
21½ "	" " 1091-1116 "		16 Paise
22 "	" " 1117-1142 "		19 Paise
Above 22 "	" " Above-1142 "		3 Paise in addition to 19 Paise for every 25 Kgs.

- (vi) It is further agreed that for the period 1st January 1971 upto 14th October 1972 the Miners shall be paid in full satisfaction of their claims the 'loading Incentives' at a flat rate of 11 Paise per tub loaded by them. It is agreed that no payment for the period prior to 1st January 1971 remains outstanding to the miners and this settlement is in full satisfaction of all their claims covered in demand No.1 and Demand No.2.
- (vii) It is agreed that payment to the Miners shall be made henceforth on the basis of rates in Kgs. as indicated in clause (v) hereinaabove.

4. The Parties agree that this settlement shall remain in force for a period of three years from the date the Award becomes enforceable and shall continue even thereafter terminated by either Party by giving the requisite notice in writing.

Dated at KOTMA this 20th Day of October, 1972.

FOR & ON BEHALF OF THE WORKMEN
R.K. Som, General Secretary,
Kotma Colliery Mazdoor Sangh

SIGNATURES OF THE PARTIES:
For THE ASSOCIATED CEMENT COS. LIMITED
M.L. MEHRA, Manager,
Kotma Colliery.

(PART OF AWARD)

S. N. KATJU, Presiding Officer.

ANNEXURE 'A'

THE ASSOCIATED CEMENT COMPANIES LIMITED, KOTMA COLLIERY

No. KC/WB/3611

Kotma Colliery, the 15th Dec. 1967.

NOTICE

This is to notify that with reference to settlement dated 26th November 1967 arrived at between the Company and the Kotma Colliery Mazdoor Sangh, the Company is pleased to revise the existing rates for Miners in terms of the Wage Board Recommendations. The revised rates as given below will be brought into force with effect from 15th August 1967.

1. RATE FOR MACHINE CUT COAL
As per Annexure 1
2. RATE FOR SOLID BLASTED COAL
As per Annexure 2
3. RATE FOR LOOSE COAL LOADING
As per Annexure 3
4. RATE FOR STONE CUTTING
As per Annexure 4
5. RATE FOR HAND DRILLED & BLASTED COAL
As per Annexure 5
6. RATE FOR HANDCUT COAL WITHOUT BLASTING
As per Annexure 6
7. RATE FOR PAYMENT OF LEAD AND EMPTY PUSHING BEYOND 150 FEET AND 500 FEET RESPECTIVELY
As per Annexure 7

M. L. MEHRA, Manager,
Kotma Colliery

ANNEXURE 1

THE ASSOCIATED CEMENT COMPANIES LIMITED, KOTMA COLLIERY

Rates for Machine cut Coal Payable to Miners.

S.No.	Particulars Metric Equivalent	PER TUB CONTAINING						
		19 Cwts. (974- 986 Kg.)	19½ Cwts. (987- 1012 Kg.)	20 Cwts. (1013- 1033 Kg.)	20½ Cwts. (1039- 1064 Kg.)	21 Cwts. (1065- 1090 Kg.)	21½ Cwts. (1091- 1116 Kg.)	22 Cwts. (1117- 1142 Kg.)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.	New Consolidated Basic Wages for loading and dressing (at Index 166)	2.85	2.93	3.00	3.08	3.15	3.23	3.30
II.	Allowances							
(a)	Helping in Drilling holes and dragging of cables, helping shot-firer in charging, stemming and blasting of shot holes	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.19
(b)	Pushing of empty tubs upto 500/	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.17
(c)	Lead upto 150/	0.33	0.33	0.34	0.36	0.36	0.37	0.37
	Total allowances of (a), (b) & (c) under Item II	0.64	0.65	0.67	0.69	0.70	0.72	0.73
III.	Underground Allowance @5% of Item No.I above	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.17
	Total of I,II & III	3.63	3.72	3.82	3.92	4.00	4.11	4.20
IV.	Quarterly Bonus @10% of basic wages on Item No.I above as per Wage Board.	0.28	0.29	0.30	0.30	0.31	0.32	0.33
	Grand Total of Items I,II,III & IV	3.91	4.01	4.12	4.22	4.31	4.43	4.53

Notes:— (1) Where the lead exceeds 150/, the miners shall be paid the difference between the rate payable for that lead and the rate payable for 150/ lead, under the recommendations of the Wage Board.

(2) Where the pushing of empty tubs exceeds 500/, the miners shall be paid the difference between the rate payable for that distance and the rate payable for 500/ under the recommendations of the Wage Board.

M. L. MEHRA, Manager,
Kotma Colliery.

Dated, 15th December, 1967.

ANNEXURE 2.

THE ASSOCIATED CEMENT COMPANIES LIMITED, KOTMA COLLIERY

Rate for Solid Blasted Coal Payable to Miners at Kotma Colliery

The existing differential of 42 Paise between the total rates (including quarterly bonus) of tub containing 20 cwt. of machine cut and solid blasted coal will be proportionately increased to 50 Paise. The quarterly bonus of 10% will not be now payable on this differential.

S.No.	Particulars Metric Equivalent	Rate per tub containing						
		19 Cwt. (974- 986 Kg.)	19½ Cwt. (987- 1012 Kg.)	20 Cwt. (1013- 1038 Kg.)	20½ Cwt. (1039- 1064 Kg.)	21 Cwt. (1065- 1090 Kg.)	21½ Cwt. (1091- 1116 Kg.)	22 Cwt. (1117- 1142 Kg.)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.	New consolidated basic wages for loading and dressing (at Index 166)	2.85	2.93	3.00	3.08	3.15	3.23	3.30
II.	Allowances as per rate for machine cut coal.	0.64	0.65	0.67	0.69	0.70	0.72	0.73
III.	Underground Allowance at 5% of basic wages (Item No.I above)	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.17
IV.	Additional remuneration for solid blasting.	0.47	0.49	0.50	0.51	0.52	0.54	0.55
	Total Rate of items I,II,III & IV.	4.10	4.21	4.32	4.43	4.52	4.65	4.75
V.	Quarterly bonus at 10% of basic wage item No.I above as per wage board	0.28	0.29	0.30	0.30	0.31	0.32	0.33
	GRAND TOTAL—Item Nos. I,II,III,IV & V.	4.38	4.50	4.62	4.73	4.83	4.97	5.08

M. L. MEHRA, Manager,
Kotma Colliery

Dated, December 15, 1967.

ANNEXURE 3

THE ASSOCIATED CEMENT COMPANIES LIMITED, KOTMA COLLIERY

Rate for Loose Coat Loading

S. No.	Particulars Metric Equivalent	19 Cwt. (974-986) Kg.	19½ Cwt. (987- 1012) Kg.	20 Cwt. (1013- 1038) Kg.	20½ Cwt. (1039- 1064) Kg.	21 Cwt. (1065- 1090) Kg.	21½ Cwt. (1091- 1116) Kg.	22 Cwt. (1117- 1142) Kg.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.	New Consolidated Basic Wage	2.00	2.05	2.10	2.15	2.20	2.25	2.30
II.	Allowances :—							
(a)	Lead upto 150/	0.33	0.33	0.34	0.36	0.36	0.37	0.37
(b)	Pushing of empty tubs upto 500/	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.17
(c)	Underground allowance	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
	Total Rate (I+ II) at Price Index 166	2.58	2.63	2.71	2.78	2.83	2.89	2.95
III.	Quarterly Bonus @ 10% of basic (Item No. I) as per Wage Board	0.20	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.22	0.23
	TOTAL	2.78	2.83	2.92	2.99	3.05	3.11	3.18

Dated, 15th December, 1967

M. L. MEHRA, Manager

ANNEXURE 4

THE ASSOCIATED CEMENT COMPANIES LIMITED, KOTMA COLLIERY

Rate for Cutting Stone Band, Sump in Stone, Stone Side Dressing and Face Cutting in Stonet

The rate is for 100 cft of stone measured in 'solid' in Galleries.

	Rs.
Basic rate for stacking dressing drilling of shot holes dragging of cables helping the shotfirer in charging stemming and blasting of shot-holes lead upto 150/ at Price Index of 166	31.03
Underground Allowance @5%	1.55
	32.58
Bonus (10% of Basic) as per Wage Board.	3.10
TOTAL:—	35.68

M. L. MEHRA, Manager,
Kotma Colliery.

Dated, 15th December, 1967.

ANNEXURE 5

THE ASSOCIATED CEMENT COMPANIES LIMITED, KOTMA COLLIERY

Rate for Hand Drilled & Blastem Coal Payable to miners at Kotma Colliery

The existing differential of 90 Paise between the total rates (including quarterly Bonus) of tub containing 20 cwt. of Machinecut coal and Handcut coal (with blasting) will be proportionately increased to 1.08 Paise. The quarterly bonus of 10% will not be now payable on this differential.

S.No.	Particulars Metric Equivalent	19 cwt. (974- 986) Kg.	19½ cwt. (987- 1012) Kg.	20 cwt. (1013- 1038) Kg.	20½ cwt. (1039- 1064) Kg.	21 cwt. (1065- 1090) Kg.	21½ cwt. (1091- 1116) Kg.	22 cwt. (1117- 1142) Kg.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.	New consolidated basic wages for loading and dressing (at Index 166)	2.85	2.93	3.00	3.08	3.15	3.23	3.30
II.	Allowance as per rate for machine cut coal excepting allowance for helping in drilling holes and dragging cables.	0.56	0.58	0.59	0.60	0.62	0.63	0.65
III.	Underground Allowance at 5% of basic wages (Item No.I above)	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.17
IV.	Additional remuneration for hand drilling and blasting	1.02	1.05	1.08	1.11	1.13	1.16	1.19
	Total of I,II,III & IV above.	4.57	4.70	4.82	4.94	5.05	5.18	5.31
V.	Quarterly Bonus at 10% of Basic Wage Item I above as per Wage Board.	0.28	0.29	0.30	0.30	0.31	0.32	0.33
	Grand Total of I,II,III & IV & V above.	4.85	4.99	5.12	5.24	5.36	5.50	5.64

M. L. MEHRA, Manager
Kotma Colliery.

Dated, 15th December, 1967.

ANNEXURE 6.

THE ASSOCIATED CEMENT COMPANIES LIMITED, KOTMA COLLIERY

Rate for Hand Cut Coal Without Blasting Payable to Miners at Kotma Colliery

The existing differential of 1.28 paise between the total rates (including quarterly bonus) of tub containing 20 Cwt. of Machine cut coal and hand cut coal will be proportionately increased to 1.51 paise. The quarterly bonus of 10% will not be now payable of this differential.

S/No.	Particulars Metric Equivalent	19 Cwts. (974- 986) Kg.	19½ Cwts. (987- 1012) Kg.	20 Cwts. (1013- 1038) Kg.	20½ Cwts. (1039- 1064) Kg.	21 Cwts. (1065- 1090) Kg.	21½ Cwts. (1091- 1116) Kg.	22 Cwts. (1117- 1149) Kg.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.	New consolidated basic wages for loading and dressing (at Index 166)	2.85	2.93	3.00	3.08	3.16	3.23	3.30
II.	Allowance as per rate for machine cut coal excepting the allowance for helping drillers and shotfirers.	0.47	0.49	0.50	0.51	0.52	0.54	0.55
III.	Underground Allowance at 5% of basic	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.17
IV.	Additional remuneration for hand cut coal	1.43	1.47	1.51	1.55	1.58	1.62	1.66
	Total of I, II, III and IV.	4.89	5.03	5.16	5.29	5.40	5.55	5.68
V.	Quarterly Bonus at 10% of basic wage, Item I above as per Wage Board	0.28	0.29	0.30	0.30	0.31	0.32	0.33
	Total Rate:—	5.17	5.32	5.46	5.59	5.71	5.87	6.01

M. L. MEHRA, Manager,
Kotma Colliery.

Dated 15th December, 1967

ANNEXURE 7.

THE ASSOCIATED CEMENT COMPANIES LIMITED, KOTMA COLLIERY

Chart Showing the Rates for Payment for Lead and Empty Pushing Beyond 150 feet and 500 feet respectively

LEAD	PER TUB Rs.
From 150' to 200'	0.51
From 200' to 250'	1.27
For every additional 50' beyond 250'	0.79 in addition to Rs.1.27
PUSHING OF EMPTY TUBS	Rs.
For a distance 500' to 600'	0.08
For a distance 600' to 700'	0.16
For a distance 700' to 800'	0.24
For every additional 100' beyond 800'	0.08 in addition to Rs.0.24

NOTE:—Extra Payment for Lead and Empty Tub Pushing shall be paid on a slip signed by Asstt. Manager duly sanctioned for payment

M. L. MEHRA, Manager,
Kotma Colliery.

15th December, 1967

27 G.1/72—10

नई दिल्ली, 21 दिसम्बर, 1972

का. आ. 35.—आंदोलन विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 4 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारत सरकार के श्रम और पुनर्वसि मंत्रालय (श्रम और रोजगार विभाग) की अधिसूचना सं. का. आ.-1561 तारीख 12 अप्रैल, 1972 में एल्डुवारा निम्नीलिखित संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :—

उक्त अधिसूचना की सारणी में,—

(1) क्रम संख्या 17, 32, 38, 44, 45, और 50 के सामने, स्तम्भ 2 के अन्तर्गत प्रविष्टियों "सहायक श्रम-आयुक्त" शब्दों के स्थान पर "सभी सहायक श्रम आयुक्त" शब्द रखे जाएंगे।

(2) क्रम संख्या 24 के सामने स्तम्भ (2) के अन्तर्गत प्रविष्टि में "बिलासपुर" शब्द के स्थान पर "जबलपुर" शब्द रखा जाएगा ;

(3) क्रम संख्या 46 के सामने, स्तम्भ 1 और 2 में की प्रविष्टियों का लोप कर दिया जाएगा।

[फा. सं. एस. 11025/44/71-एल. आर. 1]

एस. एस. सहस्रानमन, अवर सचिव।

New Delhi, the 21st December, 1972

S.O. 35.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendments in the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) No. S.O. 1561 dated the 12th April, 1972 namely :—

In the Table to the said notification,

- (1) against serial numbers, 17, 32, 38, 44, 45 and 50 in the entries under column (2), for the words "Assistant Labour Commissioner", the words "Assistant Labour Commissioners" shall be substituted;
- (2) against serial number 24, in the entry under column (2), for the word "Bilaspur" the word "Jabalpur" shall be substituted; and
- (3) against serial number 46, the entries under columns 1 and 2 shall be omitted.

[F. No. S. 11025/44/71-I.R. I.]

New Delhi, the 22nd December, 1972

S.O. 36.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the National Industrial Tribunal, Bombay, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Co-operative Society Limited, Bombay and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 20th December, 1972.

(Award)

[No. 6/4/70/LRIV/I & P. (II)]
S. S. SAHASRANAMAN, Under Secy.

BEFORE SHRI N. L. ABHYANKAR, NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT BOMBAY.

Reference (NT) No. 2 of 1970

ADJUDICATION

Between

M/s. All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Co-operative Society Ltd., Bombay.

And

Their workmen in the Society's units at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras, Bangalore and Ahmedabad.

In the matter of salary grades dearness allowance, gratuity, allocation of work, medical facilities, cash security, etc.

Appearances :—

Shri B. N. Dutt and Shri Ramaswami for the Society.

Shri K. P. V. Menon for employees employed in Bombay unit.

Shri More for employees employed in Calcutta unit.

Shri C. L. Duthia with Miss Jaishigh for employees employed in Delhi unit.

No appearance on behalf of employees employed in Society's units at Madras, Bangalore and Ahmedabad.

AWARD

The Central Government of India has constituted this National Industrial Tribunal at Bombay and referred the dispute between M/s. All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Co-operative Society Ltd., Bombay, and their workmen in the Society's units at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras, Bangalore and Ahmedabad in respect of the matters specified in the schedule annexed to the order of reference. The reference was made on 25-3-1970. The schedule enumerates the matters in respect of which there exists or is apprehended a dispute between the management and the workmen and which this Tribunal is expected to take into consideration and adjudicate. The schedule is as follows :

I. Whether the demands made on behalf of the workmen under the following heads are justified? If so, to what extent, and to what relief are the workmen entitled?

1. Allocation of work.
2. Salary grades and allowances
3. Machine allowance.
4. Retirement age.
5. Gratuity.
6. Promotional Policy.
7. Provisions of canteen.
8. Medical facilities.
9. Uniforms.
10. Leave Travel allowance
11. Overtime wages.
12. Cash security.
13. Leave facilities.
14. Substitution of notice period with leave due.
15. Travelling allowance for departmental interview.
16. Sales commission.

II. Whether demand of the workmen for the grant of bonus for the year 1966-67 at the rates of 20 per cent of gross earnings is justified? If so, to what relief are the workmen entitled?

2. Even a cursory perusal of the items of the schedule will show that contrary to the normal practice the specific demands under any of the items have not been formulated in the order of reference. But the workmen have given details of the specific demands and it is on that footing that the demands will have to be considered.

3. There are 16 demands under the first clause and under the second clause there is a demand regarding bonus for the year 1966-67.

4. As regards the demand for bonus both the parties had filed computations. At the hearing it was found that quite a few controversial items and sub-items were involved in the computation of each side for which no material was placed on record. The parties, therefore, agreed that the demand for bonus should not be adjudicated in this reference and that both parties would make a joint application

for a separate reference in respect of the demand for bonus for the year 1966-67 to the appropriate authorities within a month. In view of this agreement and statement at the bar the demand for bonus is left out of the adjudication and the award.

5. For the brevity of the reference the employer will be referred to as the Society and the workmen as represented by the union.

6. After issue of notices of the reference to the various unions and workmen at the places mentioned in the order of reference a statement of claim has been filed only by workmen at three places viz. at Bombay, at Calcutta and at Ahmedabad. But the workmen at Delhi have also been independently represented by Shri Dudhia, advocate and Kum. Jaisingh, advocate, at the hearing.

7. It may be mentioned that when this reference was made by the Government of India there was pending before the Industrial Tribunal at Bombay presided over by Shri D. M. Aney a reference in respect of more or less identical demands raised by the employees of the Society at Bombay. But in view of this reference to the National Tribunal the proceedings before that Industrial Tribunal presided over by Shri D. M. Aney stood terminated in view of the provisions of Section 10(6) of the Industrial Disputes Act.

8. The All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Co-operative Society Ltd., hereinafter referred to as the Society is a co-operative Society registered under the Co-operative Societies Act. In their written statement the Society has given the history of efforts made at the Government level and its policy to encourage handloom industry to put it on a sound footing and to rehabilitate the handloom industry in the country. The Society has pointed out that the handloom industry is the main source of livelihood of the millions of poor weavers spread all over the numerous small villages and towns in the country. The financial position of these primary weavers is no better than at poverty stage, the average earnings of a handloom weaver not going beyond Rs. 40/- or so for a month. The Co-operative societies were formed by leaders of handloom industry since 1934 to help the weavers who are neither organised nor concentrated in any single area. A Fact Finding Committee was appointed by Government of India in 1940 whose valuable report is the first document containing authentic information about the handloom industry. The Committee endorsed the grievance of the handloom industry and among other things recommended the setting up of an all India Handloom Board. Such a Board was constituted in 1945 but its functions were then confined to ensure supply of raw materials to handloom weavers, the method of marketing handloom fabrics and administration of grants-in-aid. This Board functioned till 1947. In 1948 the Government of India set up a Standing Handloom Committee and in 1949 created a handloom development fund of Rs. 10 lakhs which it placed at the disposal of the Standing Committee for disbursement to the State Governments as grants of approved schemes. This fund was raised to Rs. 15 lakhs in 1950.

9. As a result of the 2nd World War there was scarcity of yarn because of increased cloth production by textile mills. Therefore, a scheme was devised for supply of surplus yarn from spinning mills to various handloom weavers. But in 1951 the demand for handloom cloth declined sharply and handloom stocks piled up exposing the weavers to wide spread unemployment. In view of this position the Government of India took measures to rehabilitate the industry and among others re-organised the All India Handloom Board charged with various functions and additional excise duty on textile cloth was levied and a committee was constituted for making a study into the various sectors of cotton textile industry i.e. the mills, the powerlooms and the handlooms to determine the place of each sector in the national economy. The handloom industry seems to have attracted interest of the Government in a substantial manner from 1952. With the introduction of Five Year Plans recognising the need to help handloom industry to a certain extent the Handloom Board took steps to organise the industry on sound co-operative lines and provide marketing facilities. A number of schemes were evolved by the Board and the pattern of assistance

was prescribed for each scheme. The development was in the field of organisation of handloom industry in co-operative sector, provision of working capital for production and marketing, assistance for marketing of handloom cloth including direct subsidy, processing, training, research and technical improvement and housing and other schemes.

10. The survival of the handloom industry depends to a large extent on the marketing of the handloom cloth. Unless proper arrangements are made for marketing the industry would not be able to maintain its production throughout the year. Marketing is thus the principal problem of the handloom industry. The industry faces competition from organised textile mills sector as well as the powerloom sector. The handloom industry has also to take into consideration the technological development and research in the textile field. The textile mills all over the country have switched on to modern trends of manufacturing cotton cloth and other cloth mixed with man-made fibre and synthetic fibre and the immense capacity of the cotton and silk textile industry poses a threat to handloom industry all the time. To add to this the development of research and scientific knowledge in the manufacture and processing of cotton and silk textiles has further made inroads on the handloom industry and the handloom industry has to keep a close watch and devise its own methods within its limited resources to compete with the giant industry in the textile field as a whole. Sensing the danger inherent in such a situation the Government of India took certain measures to reserve certain fields of production for the handloom industry and freeze the capacity of production of dhosi by mills. The reservation comprised of exclusive manufacture of coloured sarees, both piece dyed and yarn dyed by the handloom sector.

11. In order to build and develop inter-State market for handloom products the Board approved the formation of the All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Co-operative Society. This is the genesis of the present Society which is the employer in this case. The Society was registered in 1955. But it is a federal body consisting of State Apex Societies, Primary Societies, State Governments and producers of handloom cloth outside the co-operative field. The Society has reached a capital base of Rs. 16.81 lakhs in 1968 starting from a modest capital of Rs. 2.73 lakhs. The major contribution to the capital is from C-class members consisting of shares allotted to Governments and State Trading Organisations and firms engaged in the manufacture of processing of handloom cloth in India. There is a B-class of shareholders made up of weavers' co-operative societies registered under the Co-operative Law in various States. A-class shareholders comprised of Registered Apex Weavers' Co-operative Societies but this class constitutes the lowest representing Rs. 1.60 lakh of share capital. According to the Society but for the participation of the Government and the State Trading Organisations the Society could not have improved its capital position, and the co-operation of the State in such a big way only emphasises the fact that handloom industry including its marketing side is still largely unorganised.

12. The Society has established Sales Emporium popularly called Handloom House at Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, New Delhi, Bangalore and Ahmedabad. The Society has also an expansion plan to have such handloom houses in other metropolitan cities and capitals of the States. A special effort is made to attract customers and tourists from foreign countries. The Society has entered foreign markets and has established contact points for marketing the products in the first instance at Lagos, Kuala Lumpur, Singapore, Nairobi and Aden where establishments are maintained.

13. The Board of Directors who are principally in control of management consists of experienced men who have their own businesses and interest outside but who have joined the Board in a missionary spirit with the sole idea of serving the handloom industry. Members of the Board do not receive any remuneration except sitting fees though required to devote considerable time and energy in managing the affairs of the Society. The Society has undertaken steps to push up the sales of handloom cloth in foreign countries as already stated and all these efforts involve considerable expenditure. The Society has given details of its financial position which can be seen from the following figures in the tabular form :

All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Co-operative Society Limited Bombay-1

PROGRESS REPORT

Year	No. of Members	Share Capital	Sales (Net)	Gross Profits	Govt. Grants	Misc. Receipts	Total Profit (5+6+7=8)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1966-67	1158	15,85,000	2,40,42,099	36,51,921	2,57,709	1,17,651	40,27,281
1967-68	1182	16,81,000	2,69,22,961	42,44,814	7,18,340*	42,006	50,05,160
1968-69	1231	17,15,000	3,60,66,158	60,00,613	7,39,831*	1,35,723	68,76,167
1969-70	1246	18,65,500	4,00,04,204	65,19,338	2,29,834	1,35,212	68,84,384
1970-71	1312	20,01,500	4,73,04,483	79,50,999	1,99,850	1,06,723	82,57,572

Year	Administrative & Establishment Expenses	Selling & Distributing Expenses	Interest on Loans	Depreciation etc.	Total Expend. (9+10+12=13)	Net Profit (8-13=14)	Remarks
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1966-67	26,04,437	8,03,362	3,42,851	1,60,724	39,11,374	1,15,907 2,52,000*	*Transferred from Exchange Difference Reserve.
1967-68	27,74,511	12,29,063	3,35,000	3,49,516	46,88,090	3,67,907 3,17,070 1,97,000*	*Including M.D.F. 5,00,000 E.D.R.
1968-69	36,29,080	13,16,181	3,74,330	6,49,748	59,69,339	5,14,070 9,06,828*	*Including M.D.F. 5,00,000
1969-70	43,11,872	10,21,872	5,54,280	3,48,400	62,36,424	6,47,960	
1970-71	49,19,241	14,13,733	7,99,597	3,59,799	74,92,370	7,65,202	

14. Now the Society has framed staff regulations for its employees. The Society has in its employ as on 20th September 1970 at its various offices and houses at 9 places a total number of 39 officers and 510 other staff as per statement annexed to the written statement of the Society.

15. It seems so far as wage scales are concerned there was no award or settlement between the parties but the society has made reference to an award in Reference (IT) No. 88 of 1963 by which the Industrial Tribunal fixed the rate of dearness allowance and other allowances payable to the employees at Bombay and it is common ground that employees at other places are also paid the dearness allowance, the city allowance and the house rent allowance on those scales since then.

16. The Society has indicated the scales of pay and allowances before 1964 and the scales of pay after 1964. The scales of pay at present prevailing for the different categories of posts (8 different categories) are as follows :

1. Sweepers, peons, watchmen, Sales Attendants & Packers—Rs. 35—1—50.
2. Sample Cutter, Head Peon and Carpenter—Rs. 40—2—60.
3. Daftary, Driver—Rs. 60—2—80.
4. Jr. Assistants, Jr. Sales Assistants, Head Watchman at Handloom House, Bombay, Electrician & Typists—Rs. 65—4—85—5—120—EB—6—150.
5. Comptists at Handloom Houses, Sr. Assistants, Sr. Sales Assistants, Cashier at Head Office, Bill-checker and Steno-typists—Rs. 90—6—120—EB—8—200—10—240.
6. Stenographers, Technical Appraiser, Comptist at Head Office & Handloom House, Bombay, Store keepers, Sr. Assistant Gr. II—Rs. 120—10—270.
7. Assistant Accountant, Sr. Assistant Gr. I, Receptionist-cum-Sales Supervisor, Asstt. Interior Decorator, Procurement Asstt. and Export Supervisors, Store Keepers at Handloom House, Bombay & Madras Export Dept.—Rs. 180—10—280—EB—15—370.

8. Accountant at Head Office, Assistant Depot. Managers, Office Superintendent, Concurrent Auditor, P.A. to Secretary, Interior Decorator at Handloom House, Bombay.—Rs. 270—15—435—EB—20—495.

17. The workmen at Bombay then considerably agitated over the rising costs and unsatisfactory conditions of service had issued a charter of demands in 1966. It is as a result of these demands that a reference was made by the State Government to the Industrial Tribunal presided over by Shri D. M. Aney in 1968. But those proceedings now cease to be on account of this reference to the National Industrial Tribunal for identical demands. The workers at Calcutta also raised a charter of demands in June 1969 and they actually went on strike for a long period. As a result of the settlement of that strike there was an agreement giving interim relief by way of an *ad hoc* payment of Rs. 20/- p.m. to categories 1 to 4 and an *ad hoc* payment of Rs. 15/- p.m. to employees in the categories 5 to 8. This relief is by way of an interim payment only.

18. Only the unions at Calcutta, Bombay and Ahmedabad have filed the separate statements of claim and there is a supplemental statement of claim by the Bombay union also. There is a slight variation in the revision of the wage scales demanded. While the Ahmedabad union has claimed that the employees at Ahmedabad should be given the same wages and allowances that may be fixed in Bombay, the Bombay union has asked for specific wage scales for each of the categories and so has the Calcutta union. But it is only in the written statement of the Bombay union that the specific grades of pay for each category of workmen have been demanded. But it appears that so far as the claim for dearness allowance is concerned, the common demand is to fix the dearness allowance in such a manner as to link it with the cost of living index. It is, however, demanded that taking the present Cost of Living Index at 700 points (in 1970) the dearness allowance should be paid by introducing a slab system i.e. 120 per cent on the first Rs. 100/-, 60 per cent on the second Rs. 100/- and 30 per cent on the third Rs. 100/- and above. For variation above 10 points the percentages should be added at the rate of 6 per cent on the first Rs. 100/-, 3 per cent on the second Rs. 100/- and 1 1/2 per cent on the third Rs. 100/- and above. It is also claimed that in no case the total emoluments should be less than Rs. 200/- nor the dearness allowance less than Rs. 100/-. These are the two principal demands viz. Wage scales and a scheme of dearness allowance linked to the cost of living index. These will be dealt with at a later stage.

19. It will be convenient to deal with other demands *seriatim* as incorporated in the schedule to the reference.

20. **Demand No. 1 : Allocation of work :—**As regards this demand the parties have agreed that the Society shall prepare in respect of each category of workmen the duties expected to be performed by that workman both normal and in abnormal circumstances and such list shall be prepared in respect of each category of workmen within a month. As far as possible the final list shall be prepared in consultation with the union. A settlement on these lines signed by both the parties has been filed and in view of this agreement the award has merely to reproduce the agreement in respect of this demand and the agreement forms part of this award.

21. **Demand No. 3 : Machine allowance :—**The claim is elaborated only in the written statement filed by the Calcutta union. The claim is made at the rate of Rs. 20/- p.m. by way of machine allowance for employees (1) operating copying machine (gestetner), (2) typists and stenographers, (3) cash register operators and (4) Comptists. According to the union the existing classification of the workmen into 8 categories is done in such a manner that employees required to operate on machines and do technical jobs are clubbed with clerks, watchmen etc. for the purpose of wage scales. There is a marked difference between the nature of duties between a clerk and a typist because a typist has acquired a special knowledge whereas a matriculate who works as clerk does work which can be done by any other person in the category. Normally typists, stenographers, comptists and cash register operators are placed in a separate category but that is not the pattern in this employment. Similar considerations apply to the demand made for machine allowance in the case of comptists and cash register operators.

22. With regard to this demand the Society has stated in para 17 of the written statement that the existing wage scales and grades include machine allowance with respect to the categories in respect of whom the demand is made. But it admits that machine allowance is paid in some cases such as gestetner operators at the rate of Rs. 10/- p.m. During the course of arguments it was suggested that this machine allowance is now paid at the rate of Rs. 15/- p.m. A reference is again made in respect of this demand in paragraph 58 of the written statement and the Society has stated that if the demand at the rate of Rs. 20/- p.m. is granted it will involve an additional burden of Rs. 8000/- a year to the Society. In my opinion, in view of the existing practice of giving machine allowance to one category of machine operators it will be proper to extend the same allowance to other operators such as stenographers, typists, cash register operators and comptists and at the same rate. I, therefore, direct that a machine allowance of Rs. 10/- p.m. shall be given in addition to those to whom it is already paid to workmen who had to do work as typists, copying machine operators (gestetner), stenographers, cash register operators and comptists.

23. **Demand No. 4 : Retirement age :—**The present age of retirement is 55 uniformly for all employees. According to the workmen the age of superannuation for retirement should be raised to 60 years in place of 55 as at present. The Society has resisted this demand in its reply in paragraph 59 of the written statement by stating that the demand for raising the age of retirement to 60 should be rejected. It is argued that the present trend of industrial adjudication is to fix the age of retirement either at 55 or at most at 58 and, therefore, the demand for fixing age of retirement at 60 should be rejected. Neither party has filed any comparable data to indicate what is the age of retirement now fixed in other similar occupations. But, in my opinion, age of superannuation at 55 is rather low in view of the fact that the responsibilities of a wage earner towards his family and dependents are not completely fulfilled at that age. It is, therefore, eminently desirable that the age of superannuation should be increased and I directed that the age of superannuation shall be raised to 58 which is also the age of retirement for public servants. Those who have reached the age of superannuation at 55 during the pendency of the reference will get the benefit of this direction.

24. **Demand No. 5 : Gratuity :—**Parties agreed at the stage of arguments that in view of the passing of the Gratuity Act by Parliament the demand for fixation of a gratuity scheme as made should not be adjudicated as the effect of the gratuity Act is available to the workmen employed by the Society. But the Gratuity Act has come in to force during the pendency of this reference and the workmen have represented

that the provisions of the Act should be made retroactive by awarding that the same scheme as under the Act should govern the benefit of gratuity available to the employees from an anterior date. It is not clear from the record as to how many persons if any retired during the pendency of this reference. If a large number of persons were shown to have retired the submission for making the scheme retroactive could have been considered. But in the absence of that information I do not think that a case is made out for making the scheme under the statutory provisions of the Gratuity Act applicable from a date prior to the date from which the Act has come in force. Therefore, in respect of the scheme of gratuity the only direction that can be given is that the employer shall give effect to the scheme of gratuity under the Gratuity Act and gratuity should be paid in terms of that law to all the employees.

25. **Demand No. 6 : Promotion Policy :—**As regards this demand both the parties have agreed as follows :

(a) The parties agree that the following shall be the promotion policy of the Society except the last category of workmen, i.e. Assistant Depot Manager, Wholesale-cum-Export In charge and Concurrent Auditors, who, if suitable will be entitled to be considered for promotion in other category of employees.

(b) The parties agree that except for category No. 8, the policy thereby agreed is restricted to the workmen in other categories who will be eligible for promotion in the same unit.

(c) The parties agree that a workman in a lower category, if found suitable for promotion in the post held by workman in a higher category, he will be entitled to be considered for promotion, if necessary along with outsiders. Ordinarily as far as possible the Society shall try to promote their own employees.

(d) The parties agree that between workman in the same category and considered equally competent one who has seniority in service shall have priority in consideration.

(e) The Society agrees to intimate by circular the fact of occurrence of a vacancy and the mode of promotion intended to be followed and qualifications for the post which falls vacant.

This agreement shall, therefore, be carried out so far as the promotional policies are concerned and forms part of this award.

26. **Demand No. 7 : Provision of a Canteen :—**The total number of employees in all the branches of the Society is round about 510. Of these it is only at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras that employees in excess of 50 are in the employment, the Handloom House at Bombay having the largest complement of 114 workmen and in addition 39 at the Head Office at Bombay. The Bombay Union in paragraph 40 of its Statement of claim has elaborated the reasons for this demand and so have the union at Calcutta in paragraph 112 of their written statement. The Principal grievance in support of this demand is that in view of the very low wages earned by the workmen the amenity by way of subsidised food is in keeping with the practice in other industrial and commercial establishments. It is alleged that the food at regular hotels and restaurants has become costly and beyond the pocket of these employees, the quality of the food is also sub-standard and it is desirable that there should be arrangement for supply of food at cheaper rate and better quality to the workmen employed by the Society. The Society should, therefore, be asked to undertake the responsibility of feeding the workmen at reasonable rates during the lunch time at least which in the final and ultimate stage would operate for the benefit of the management itself.

27. The Society has resisted this demand on the ground that apart from the financial commitment involved if this demand were to be granted to any extent the Handloom Houses are required to be located in rental premises paying fabulous rent and even so the Society has spared portion of premises which is handed over to the employees to make arrangements for preparation of tea and for taking meals. The Society have also advanced an initial amount of Rs. 500/- towards initial expense for purchasing the necessary utensils and implements for this facility. As regards the demand for providing subsidised lunches the Society has expressed its inability to incur such additional expense. According to the Society the handloom houses are so located that there are number of hotels and restaurants in the close vicinity which cater to the lowest rank

of the Society as well as the highest. Further the workmen usually carry their own lunch and snacks and all that they need is a decent place to sit and eat which facility has been provided. It is also complained that if canteens are provided in this fashion it will have adverse effect on the efficiency of the workmen as more time will be wasted in canteens which is experienced in many commercial establishments and also in Government canteens.

28. Neither side has given any indication as to how much excess expenditure will be required to be met for providing subsidised canteens. In absence of such data it is not possible to consider the demand in its present form. If sufficient data were placed before the Tribunal some relief might have been given. However, it not being clear whether the Society provides a decent place with adequate furniture for taking their lunch by the workmen and preparation of tea etc. the only direction that can be given is that the Society shall provide a decent and well furnished place for workmen to take lunches or snacks and provide the necessary utensils and material for preparation of tea in such a place.

29. **Demand No. 8 : Medical facilities** :—The demand under this head is formulated as follows. The Society shall provide for medical facilities in consultation of union to cover the following aspects :

- (a) Free consultation of Doctor.
- (b) Provision of cost of medicines on Doctor's prescription to the extent of Rs. 300/- a year.
- (c) Full reimbursement of expenses incurred by the employee in case of chronic disease like T.B., polio, cancer etc. including the operations expenses if any.

This demand is further elaborated in paragraph 42 of the statement of claim by the Bombay union. According to the workmen there are at present no facilities for medical care for the benefit of the workmen or employees in this employment. It is alleged that the system of medical reimbursement is prevalent in almost all commercial establishments and free medical aid including supply of medicines is given by Government to its employees. It is also alleged that the Society actually reimburses medical expenses including cost of medicines to those persons who are on deputation with the Society but deny such reimbursement of such medical charges to its own employees which is discriminatory and not justified. The demand is pressed largely on the ground that the Society has better capacity to pay for this relief.

30. The Society opposes any such scheme being imposed on it on the ground that it can ill-afford this additional burden in view of its slender financial position. According to Society it will involve an additional financial burden of Rs. 2,30,000/- per year if the demand as framed were to be granted. It is urged that such facility is introduced only in manufacturing concerns where is a likelihood of the workmen suffering from illness like T.B., polio, cancer due to the manufacturing processes and it is generally made not applicable to commercial houses and marketing concerns like the Society.

31. There is no material placed on record on behalf of the workmen to give any details as to whether such facility is prevalent in any other commercial house or employment in this region or in any other region. It cannot, therefore, be ascertained on account of paucity of material on record whether such a beneficial addition to the conditions of service is prevalent in this region or in the industry. It is true with the modest wage packet that is earned by majority of employees the high medical expenses that may have to be incurred may not be easily met by the employees. But merely on that account it is not possible to frame a scheme for medical relief in absence of the necessary data and material being placed on record. Under the circumstances this demand, therefore, must be rejected.

32. **Demand No. 9 : Uniforms** :—The parties have arrived at a settlement in respect of this demand. So far as the number of dresses is concerned it is agreed that the workmen (i.e. subordinate staff) shall be given 4 uniforms in a period of 18 months instead of two as at present, which has been accepted by the Board of Directors and it was stated at the bar on behalf of the Society that this decision shall be implemented. The only dispute in this respect is of awarding the washing allowance. The workmen have demanded a washing allowance of Rs. 10/- p.m. in place of a washing allowance of

Rs. 4/- p.m. for two sets of uniforms at present given for every 1 1/2 years. In my opinion, in view of the number of sets of uniforms that is now agreed viz. 4 in a period of 1 1/2 years it will be reasonable if the workmen are paid washing allowance at the rate of Rs. 6/- p.m. (Rupees six). The Society is, therefore, directed to pay a washing allowance at the rate of Rs. 6/- p.m. to the subordinate staff who are to be supplied 4 sets of uniforms every 1 1/2 years.

33. **Demand No. 10 : Leave Travel Allowance** :—The demand is elaborated in paragraphs 121 to 124 of the statement of claim by the workmen of Calcutta. This demand is based on the reasoning that whenever earned leave is given to the workmen it is to ensure rest and recuperation of health after a continuous period of work with the Society. Such leave is utilised for proceeding to his native place with members of his family or to some other place where people generally pass holidays for rest and recuperation. The demand is that upto a basic salary of Rs. 150/- 100 per cent of the total monthly salary and for a basic salary over Rs. 150/- 66 per cent of the total monthly salary but subject to a minimum of Rs. 150/- may be paid as leave travel allowance.

34. The Society of course resists this demand on the ground that there is no case for such an allowance because the privilege leave is granted with wages and the expenditure that will be involved if such a demand were accepted is not justified. Here again the workmen have failed to place on record any material to show that such a condition of service obtained in any other employment either industrial or commercial. It was the duty of the workmen if this demand was of a pattern existing in the industry or region to place material on record therefor. It is true that in the public employment an allowance of this type is available to a certain extent once in two years enabling a public employee to go to his native place, but it is only on that account and not by way of leave travel facility for spending the privilege leave. I do not think that the workmen have made out any case for introduction of such a scheme, and the demand as raised must stand rejected.

35. **Demand No. 11 : Overtime wages** :—The demand is that the Society should pay wages for overtime work at the rate of 1 1/2 times normal wages in respect of overtime work beyond the normal working hours but within the statutory working hours and at double the rate of normal wages for overtime work beyond the statutory working hours. It is also demanded that in case a workman is called upon to work on Sundays he should be given a compensatory off over and above the overtime wages.

36. It was stated during the course of arguments that the norm of working hours fixed for the employees is only 36 hours per week but nothing is paid by way of overtime wages if a workman is required to work in excess of 36 hours but less than 48 hours in a week. The workmen are paid overtime wages only if the total work-load exceeds 48 hours in a week. The Society has justified the present practice on the ground that the overtime wages are granted on the basis of the service conditions and they are reasonable and that the demand for overtime wages should be granted only if the work is taken in excess of the statutory working hours. Nothing is said about the third part of the demand viz. the compensation to be given to the employee who is called upon to work overtime on Sunday.

37. In my opinion, so far as the claim in respect of a workman called upon to work on Sunday is concerned obviously if Sunday which is a weekly off day is turned into a working day for a workman he should be entitled to an alternative compensatory off day in place of Sunday. Probably this practice is being followed though it is not clear from the material on record. So far as the claim for overtime wages is concerned, in my opinion, the contention of the Society is not well founded either. The norm of total working hours having been fixed at 36 hours in a week whenever a workman is required to work in excess of that norm he must be held entitled to payment of overtime wages for such overtime work. In this context reference was made to provisions of the Shops Act and the optimum number of working hours fixed therein viz. 48 hours in a week. But if the norm has been fixed at a lower figure for this commercial establishment at 36 hours a week the fact that the Statute has fixed norms of maximum number of working hours at 48 hours a week will not justify the employer in taking the work for 12 hours in excess of the norms fixed by him at the same rate of

wages. The contention raised on behalf of the workmen is, therefore, well founded and is supported by the principle laid down in the decision of the Supreme Court in 1962, 11 L.J., 257. In that case one category of workmen was required to work only for 36 hours in a week. That staff consisted of employees like accountants, sales executive, assistants, despatchers, secretaries, stenographers and typists and the question was whether overtime wages in respect of this category of staff should be calculated on the basis of 48 working hours in a week or 36 hours and the Court ruled that if the 36 hours are prescribed as working hours in a week for this staff then overtime wages must be calculated on that basis itself. There is no justification for taking 48 hours as basis in their behalf. The award of the Tribunal was, therefore, modified in respect of this category by directing that the staff falling in the first category i.e. those doing work for 36 hours a week should be held eligible for overtime payment for work in excess of 36 hours. The Society is therefore directed to pay the overtime wages to all employees who are required to work in excess of 36 hours in a week at the rate of 1-1/2 times the normal wages. I do not think there is any justification for increasing this rate to double the rate of normal wages if the overtime work is taken beyond the statutory hours viz. beyond 48 hours. It is possible that such a contingency will not arise but even if such a Contingency arises the workmen shall be held entitled to be paid at the same overtime rate of wage of 1-1/2 times the normal wages for hours of work in excess of 36 hours in a week.

38. Demand No. 12 : Cash Security :—There is a practice of insisting upon cash securities being taken from the employees when they are employed. The cash securities are taken ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 2500 according to the category of work and workmen employed. This is specifically provided in paragraph 11 of the staff regulations a copy of which was filed by the Society at the last stage of the arguments. The specific regulation reads as follows :

"The Board may prescribe the security deposit payable by an employee or category of employees and no employee who has been recruited for service will be permitted to join duty unless he deposits or agrees to deposit the prescribed security deposit in the manner proposed. The Board will also have the power to reduce or refix the security deposit of an employee temporarily or permanently according to the exigencies of work and prescribe the manner in which the security deposit should be remitted. The Board will have the right to forfeit the security deposit of an employee against proved liabilities or misconduct".

39. It is urged by the workmen that the Society collect a sizable amount totalling about Rs. 2 lakhs by reason of cash securities demanded from its employees. The demand is that this practice should be discontinued and the Society should take out fidelity guarantee policies at its own expense and the cash securities amounts should be refunded to the workmen. It is also urged that the Society is now in a position to pay the insurance premia necessary for such general cover of policies and the workmen, therefore, should not be required to give any cash securities. The Society has touched on this topic in paragraph 66 and 68 of its written statement. The Society has defended the system on the ground that payment of such deposits is a common practice in this industry and it has been introduced to secure fidelity on the part of the employees and to make them aware of their responsibilities to prevent losses that may be caused to the Society due to their negligence and carelessness. It is also alleged that workmen are paid reasonable interest on the cash deposits and the same is paid to them along with interest at the time of termination of their employment. It was stated at the bar and not in dispute that interest at the rate of 6 per cent is paid on such security deposits per year. In view of the need for safeguarding the interest of the Society in the kind of business it is handling it is urged on behalf of the Society that the practice should not be disturbed.

40. It is obvious that the grievance in this respect is imaginary. There is no reason why an employee should not be asked to make such a deposit if for nothing else but to ensure careful handling of the goods and taking up the necessary precautions in discharge of duties in the kind of business that is carried on by the Society. What is pro-

vided against is the fidelity, a sense of duty and more attention on the part of the employees and not on his honesty. This is not a case of fidelity insurance at all. Moreover whatever amount is deposited earns a fairly reasonable return of 6 per cent per annum and in fact it should be considered as a compulsory mode of saving. It is also not alleged that excessive amounts are required to be paid by way of security by an employee earning a modest wage though the range is between Rs. 100 and Rs. 2500. The amount of security must be proportionate to the degree of responsibility attached to the worker. In this aspect of the matter it is not possible to accept the validity of the demand and this demand, therefore, must stand rejected.

41. Demand No. 13 : Leave facilities :—In respect of this demand the parties have arrived at a settlement on the following terms :

- (i) The Society above named agrees that it will not require any workman to substitute privilege leave for sick leave when a workman is proceeding on sick leave provided the sick leave is supported by medical certificate.
- (ii) The Society agrees that the workman shall be allowed to avail of his accumulated sick leave to the extent provided by the conditions of service.
- (iii) The Society further agrees that in case a workman is required to exhaust his total accumulated sick leave and is yet required to have leave as he is sick, such workman shall be entitled to go on privilege leave in continuation of the sick leave.
- (iv) The Society agrees that a copy of the leave record of each workman shall be supplied and kept up-to-date. The Society further agrees that in case privilege leave due to a workman is refused on account of exigencies of work, such quantum of privilege leave shall be allowed to be accumulated and enjoyed at a later period according to the exigencies of work.

I, therefore, direct that the leave facilities shall be available as per terms agreed to above.

42. Demand No. 14 : Substitution of notice period with leave due :—

The demand is that in case of resignation of employee he should be allowed to substitute his leave period due against the notice period required to be given by him on resignation from the service. According to the rules of the Society a workman desiring to leave service has to give one calendar month's notice to the Society. In such a case if there is leave to his credit the workman is forced to remain active on duty till he completes his notice period and leave due to him is allowed to lapse. Therefore, demand is that this injustice should be removed and the Society should not be permitted to take undue advantage of a workman desiring to leave the service to better his prospects by forcing him to lose his leave period. Unfortunately for the Society it does appear that this particular claim has been either noticed or replied in the long written statement filed on behalf of the Society. At any rate no such statement was brought to the notice of the Tribunal by their counsel at the time of argument. To the limited extent in which this demand may be considered it seems reasonable that if any leave is due to an employee and such employee wants to resign from service and seek his fortune in better employment he should be allowed to avail of the leave due to him and not forced to forfeit the same by virtue of the rule of one month's notice period. In other words what is alleged is that notice of one month should be required to be given by an employee intending to resign from employment and if there is any leave available to his credit that is leave with pay, he should be allowed to avail of the same either to the full extent of one month if leave is available to that extent or such part of the month for which leave available is due. The Society is, therefore, directed to allow an employee intending to leave service and required to give the requisite notice to go on leave for such period as is due to him during the period of one month for which notice is required to be given provided that this facility may not be allowed to workmen against whom any disciplinary proceedings are contemplated or are already commenced.

43. Demand No. 15: Travelling allowance for Departmental interviews:—

The demand is that whenever an employee is called for departmental interview he shall be paid actual expenses incurred by him in connection with the travelling to and from the place of the interview at the rate of first class railway fare. The Society has resisted this demand on the ground that there is in vogue at present a practice of giving one railway fare and 50 per cent of the railway fare by way of incidental charges to the employee and that should be considered enough. It is obvious that the demand as made is somewhat excessive. If an employee is required to go for departmental interview which occasion must be for betterment of his prospects it will be reasonable that each side shall share the travelling expenses equally. Therefore, the present practice of giving one way railway fare and 50 per cent of the railway fare as incidental charges seems adequate provision for this expenditure and nothing more is shown to be justified by any other material on record. The demand as raised is, therefore, rejected.

44. Sales Commission: Demand No. 16:—This is the last demand in this group required to be considered. According to the present system the employees get a commission on sales exceeding a certain target fixed for each month. The commission at the rate of 1 per cent of the sales amount in excess of the target is distributed to all the employees in proportion of their wages and salaries. But this payment is accompanied by further provision of deducting from the total amount of sales commission so payable charges for shortages. Now the demand is that there should be no deduction for shortages from the sales commission paid as at present. In justification of this demand the union has stated that the shortages for which amount is deducted are normal trade shortages and the Society should be directed to bear the cost of such shortages and not to deduct it from the sales commission. It is urged that if any shortage is as a result of misconduct of a workman disciplinary rules provide for action to be taken against such workman and he can be punished either monetarily or otherwise. To deduct that shortage from the commission amounts to punishment for no fault of the totality of the employees as whole.

45. The Society has pointed out that it has introduced the system of sales commission by way of inducement and the existing system is fair and reasonable. The commission is an inducement to see that the employees are not negligent in their duties and it is not fair on the part of the workmen only to claim the privilege of commission without sharing the responsibility for shortages. In my opinion, the scheme of sharing the amount of commission on sales in excess of target as well as the damages for shortages is quite fair. The privilege of sharing the commission for excess of target is coupled with a duty to see that there are no damages caused to the articles and if the privilege is claimed the duty to avoid damages must equally be performed and if that is not performed the loss suffered on account of damages must also be cheerfully borne. There is no case for intervention in the practice and the demand must stand rejected.

46. The second part of the demand is in respect of bonus for which the parties have already agreed to make a separate reference and that demand is not being adjudicated though it must not be taken that this demand for bonus is rejected. In effect, the demand is withdrawn with the con-

sent of the parties and will form subject matter of proper proceeding for which both parties have agreed to take steps.

47. The next will be most important issue now remaining to be decided and it is regarding the demands for revision of wage scales and dearness allowance i.e. demand No. 2. The existing wage scales as fixed in or about September, 1964 are more accurately stated in the annexure to the written statement of the Society on record at page 88 of B file and are as follows:

1. Sweepers, peons watchmen, sales attendants and Packers. Rs. 35-1-50
2. Sample Cutter, Head Peon, and Carpenter. Rs. 40-2-60
3. Daftary, Driver. Rs. 60-2-80
4. Jr. Assistants, Jr. sales assistants, Head watchman at Handloom House, Bombay, Electrician & Typists. Rs. 65-4-85-5-120-EB-6-150
5. Comptists at Handloom Houses, Sr. Assistants, Sr. Sales Assistants, Cashier at Head Office, Bill-Checker and Steno--typists. Rs. 90-6-120-EB-8-200-10-240
6. Stenographers, Technical Appraiser, comptist at Head Office & Handloom House, Bombay, Store-keeper, Sr. Assistant Gr. II. Rs. 120-10-270
- Assistant Accountant, Sr. Assistant Gr. I, Receptionist-cum-sales supervisor, Asstt. Interior Decorator, Procurement Assistant and Export Supervisors, Store Keepers at Handloom House, Bombay & Madras, Export Dept. Rs. 180-10-280-EB-15-370
- Accountant at Head Office, Assistant Depot. Managers, Office Superintendent, Concurrent Auditor, P.A. to Secretary, Interior Decorator at Handloom House, Bombay. Rs. 270-15-435-EB-20-495

48. The dearness allowance, the house rent allowance and the city allowance that is being paid to different categories of employees is given by the Society at page 89 of B file and is as follows:—

Rates of D.A., C.A. and H.R.A. Payable to the subordinate Staff of the Society in the Grades of Rs. 35-50, Rs. 40-70, Rs. 60-80 and Rs. 65-150 with effect from 17-8-68 (Ref: H.O. order No. AIS/GS/HOS/1169 Dt. 15-12-69)

Basic Pay	D.A.	H.R.A.	C.A.	Total on Minimum Basic
Below Rs. 35/-	Rs. 95/-	Rs. 15/-	Rs. 12.50	Rs. 157.50
From Rs. 35/- to 50/-	Rs. 95/-	Rs. 15/-	Rs. 12.50	Rs. 157.50
From Rs. 51/- to 55/-	Rs. 105/-	Rs. 20/-	Rs. 12.50	Rs. 188.50
From 55/- to 60/-	Rs. 105/-	Rs. 20/-	Rs. 12.50	Rs. 192.50
From 61/- to 80/-	Rs. 105/-	Rs. 20/-	Rs. 12.50	Rs. 198.50
From 81/- to 100/-	Rs. 105/-	Rs. 20/-	Rs. 15.00	Rs. 221.00
From 101/- to 140/-	Rs. 110/-	Rs. 20/-	Rs. 15.00	Rs. 246.00
From 141/- to 150/-	Rs. 110/-	Rs. 20/-	Rs. 17.50	Rs. 288.50

NOTE:— From Basic Pay of Rs. 251/- onwards H.R.A. is paid upto a maximum of 10% of basic pay + ½ D.A. otherwise Rs. 20/- adhoc is paid. In case of Officers it is 15%.

49. Referring to these wage scales and the dearness allowance and other allowances the learned counsel appearing for the workmen emphasised that the total minimum wage earned by an employee of the Society is Rs. 157.50 P.M. and the maximum wage earned is more than Rs. 461/- P.M. The Society has filed on its own another statement which will be found at page 13 of C file which gives in a tabular form the total wage earned by each group and thus shows that the minimum total pay packet of Rs. 157.50 and other wage packets for other categories 1 to 7 also include the interim relief of Rs. 20/- and Rs. 15/- granted from December 1969. It was stated at the bar that the last category of employees viz., Accountants etc. are not granted any interim relief. Besides these amounts earned by way of wages some amount is earned every year as a part of the sales commission when the sales exceed a certain fixed target.

50. It is urged on behalf of the employees that the wage thus earned at the minimum level is not even equal to the non-statutory minimum wage. Referring to the observations of the Supreme Court in the case of Crown Aluminium Works, (1958 I L.L.J., page 1 at page 6), it is urged that no industry has a right to exist unless it is able to pay its workmen at least a bare minimum wage and this is a case of employment where not even bare minimum wage according to the accepted standards is being paid. The learned counsel has argued the claim for wage fixation on the ground that in absence of any material about comparable concerns in the region which it would not be possible to place on record because the Society has branches all over India, the principle on which the wage scales ought to be fixed is by reference to a minimum non-statutory wage for each category. The position of non-statutory wage fixed by Tribunals which should give a fair indication of level of non-statutory minimum wage is summarised in an article appearing in 1967, I.C.R., at page 301. In the same volume at page 252 is printed the award in Reference (IT) No. 332 of 1965 in the case of Baliwala and Horni Pvt. Ltd. v/s. Its workmen. In that case the Tribunal decided as a minimum non-statutory wage for unskilled workmen at Rs. 5/- per day, for semi-skilled at Rs. 6/- per day, for skilled at Rs. 8/- per day and for highly skilled at Rs. 10/- per day. This was when the cost of living index stood at 662. Prior to that statutory minimum wage was fixed in 1961 for the lowest category at Rs. 3.00 per day and at that time the index stood at 400. Today the index is at 890. In 1964 when minimum wage for unskilled workers was fixed at Rs. 4.15 per day the index stood at 560. The index stood at 790 in 1970. It is therefore, urged that it would be fair to say that the minimum wage for each category of workmen as claimed in paras 12, 13 and 14 of the statement of claim by the Bombay union at Rs. 8/- for unskilled workmen, Rs. 10.40 for semi-skilled workmen, Rs. 12.80 for skilled workmen and Rs. 16/- for highly skilled workmen should be considered a fair wage and for a monthly paid workman at this rate the wages would come to Rs. 240/- p.m., Rs. 312/- p.m., Rs. 384/- p.m. and Rs. 480/- p.m. for respective category.

51. In absence of any information about wage conditions in comparable concerns and in view of the steep rise in the cost of living as reflected in the consumers price index from time to time it is urged that there can be no doubt that the wages fixed in 1964 when the cost of living index was 516 and a fixed dearness allowance are required to be revised upwards in 1970 when the index has gone up by 274 points and it is now almost at 900 according to the latest notification. It may be mentioned that the reference throughout to the index number is to the index at Bombay.

52. A reference is also made to a recent award given by the Tribunal in the case of United Reliable Engineering Company published in M.G.G. dated 28th July 1972 at page 4695. This award determined the wage of four categories of semi-skilled B, semi-skilled A, skilled and highly skilled at Rs. 8/-, Rs. 10/-, Rs. 12/- and Rs. 15/- per day respectively as a consolidated wage.

53. The employees justified this demand because according to the figures available the profitability and paying capacity of the Society to bear additional burden is evident from the balance sheets. The financial picture of the Society as evident from the balance sheet has been given in a tabular form at page 41 of Ex. C-1 file which is one

of the documents filed by the employees. Originally the figures were for the years 1963, 1964, 1968 and 1969 but figures for 1969-70 and 1970-71 have been added. It shows that the capital employed has increased from Rs. 12,34,500/- to Rs. 20,01,500/- at the end of 1970-71. The turnover has increased from Rs. 2,10,94,432/- to almost double amounting to Rs. 4,73,00,483/-. The gross profits have increased from Rs. 23,89,700/- to Rs. 79,50,999/-. The Society is able to maintain substantial reserves which were Rs. 3,15,105 in 1969-70 and now stand at Rs. 2,25,179/- at the end of 1970-71. Dividends have been paid at the rate permissible from 1963-64 up-to-date. In addition the Society has reserves in the form of Members' Collection reserves, building fund reserves and dividend equalisation fund. The balance sheets give the figures of wages including emoluments drawn by officers of the Society but it is pointed out that though the business has increased almost 100 per cent there is no rise in the number of employees from 1963-64 to 1970-71. At page 41 A of C file the employees have filed a statement showing the average profitability of the Society. It shows that the net profit which was Rs. 2,89,919 in 1963-64 has now risen to Rs. 7,65,202/- in 1970-71. Thus the average profitability of the concern according to this calculation comes to about Rs. 8 lakhs and odd. In view of this sound financial position it is claimed that the Society ought to pay to its employees at least a non-statutory minimum wage. Reference is also made to the continuously rising graph of sales as reflected at page 104 of File C-1, printed on page 22 of the annual report for 1970-71. This graph shows that whereas sales have risen from Rs. 239 lakhs in 1963-64 to almost Rs. 480 lakhs at the end of 1970-71 though the figures of corresponding purchase from members are Rs. 180 lakhs in 1963-64 to Rs. 390 lakhs in 1970-71. The steady rise in share capital is also shown in the graph on the same page which also gives the number of shares held in each category and the number of shareholders. Particular reference is made to the care taken by the Society in making provision for deterioration of stock. In this context the Chief Accountant of the Society who entered the witness box stated in paragraph 62 of his deposition that there was no provision for deterioration of stocks in 1969-70 or 1970-71 because the amount of Rs. 4,36,500/- which represented the provision for deterioration of stocks made in the year 1968-69 was considered adequate provision. In other words what it meant to be conveyed is that the provision of deterioration of stocks made in 1968-69 was far in excess of what was necessary for deterioration of stocks in that particular year.

54. As regards the opinion of the Chief Accountant in his affidavit and deposition that the health of the Society is not very sound, the Chief Accountant had to admit in the witness box in para 54 of his deposition that it was correct that none of the annual reports of the Directors had made reference to any of the reasons given by him in paras 8 to 18 of his affidavit on the basis of which he considered that the financial position of the Society was not according to him sound. From serious divergence in the opinion expressed by the Chief Accountant as against complete absence of any such pessimistic apprehension in any of the reports of the Directors of the Society from year to year it is contended that the opinion expressed by the Chief Accountant appears to be his personal opinion, not shared by the Directors and the managers and is also not borne out by the results of the activities and business done by the Society from year to year. In fact, the Chief Accountant had to admit in para 39 of his deposition as follows. "It is correct that there has been nearly 100 per cent increase in the net sales from 1966-67 to 1970-71. The gross profits in the same period have increased by about 110 per cent." The witness was also asked whether sales prices had not been revised upwards by the Society in 1968. But the Chief Accountant who testified to information only since he joined in August 1969 stated that he was not aware of the same. The employees have placed on record circulars issued from time to time showing the upward revision of sales prices as and when considered necessary from 1968. Thus the fact that the Society has increased its sales prices cannot be disputed. Then it is also urged that the Society has certain advantages which other sales organisations do not possess. The Society is sponsored by the Government and receives subsidies from the Government for its publicity, for reimbursement of the rebates it allowed, it is completely exempt from direct taxes, and it is not required to pay sales tax on cotton

goods and whatever tax is levied necessarily is passed on to the consumers. The products sold by the Society being consumer goods subject to easy wear and tear the demand is constant and there is no control over the prices. The Society makes all its purchases from its members and not from others and to a certain extent therefore can control the prices at which it can make purchases. It is also an admitted position that whenever members sell their products to the Society they take into account the element of profit to be earned by the producer-members. The chief incentive, therefore, for the shareholders is the quantum of goods they are able to sell to the Society and not necessarily the amount of return by way of dividends they expect to earn on the share money invested by them. All the employees belong to the clerical and subordinate staff and, therefore, the principle on which their wage rates are fixed for employees similarly employed in other industries should legitimately be taken into account. For this proposition a reference was made to two decisions, (1) 1962, I-L.L.J. 744, French Motor Car Company, and (2) 1964, I-L.L.J. 342, Greaves Cotton. It was, therefore, urged that if at all the principle of region-cum-industry is relevant it is only relevant so far as the region part is concerned. The employees also contended that the existing pattern of wages consists both of a monthly rated wage scale supplemented by allowances such as city allowance, house rent allowance and dearness allowance at fixed rates. As there is no demand for stepping up the workmen urged that the wage scales demanded by them are fair and ought to be granted.

55. As regards the dearness allowance, the Bombay union has claimed dearness allowance to be fixed at 100 per cent neutralisation on the first Rs. 100/-, at 50 per cent on the second Rs. 100/- and at 25 per cent above Rs. 200/- at the cost of living index 600. Then for variation of 10 points over cost of living index 600 the claim is for first Rs. 100/- at 4 per cent, on the second Rs. 100/- at 2 per cent and on the remaining at 1 per cent. It is claimed that the minimum dearness allowance should be Rs. 100/- and the minimum variation should be Rs. 4/-.

56. The learned counsel appearing for the Society sought permission to put in additional chart purporting to show the financial position. This is to be found at page 211 of File-C. This was opposed on behalf of the employees both because it was coming at the late stage and the information was challengeable. On the basis of this chart it was urged that the financial position of the company has to be assessed not merely from gross profits but also after making due allowance for dividends payable to shareholders. It was seriously contended that every person investing in the capital of the Society has a legitimate expectation of a return and the dividends which were actually distributed as shown in column 2 of this chart at page 211 ought to be excluded in determining the profitability of the Society. Following this method of assessment the total profits as understood by the Society stood at Rs. 2,88,769/- in 1963-64 and were Rs. 4,92,031/- in 1970-71. Thus the average of yearly total profits on this basis came to Rs. 5,82,501/-. According to the Society if the demands made are granted it will wipe out whole of the total profits as thus calculated and, therefore, it was urged that the Society could not afford an upward revision of wage scales or a different scheme of payment of dearness allowance. At page 169 and 170 of File C the Society has made its own calculations of additional annual burden that will have to be borne if the demands for basic wages and dearness allowance as made by the Calcutta union or the Bombay union are to be granted. The calculations made include burden that may have to be borne if medical facilities as demanded and the leave travel concession as demanded were to be granted. As both these demands have been rejected these calculations will have to be understood after taking into consideration reduction of this burden. In case of machine allowance the burden is calculated at the full rate demanded viz. Rs. 20/- p.m. while the demand is allowed only to the extent of Rs. 10/-. It is, however, difficult to draw any rational inference from these figures because there is no break up of the figures and it is not at all clear whether the calculations include the salaries of non-workmen or officer. It was stated at the bar that the calculations made also include the demand for gratuity, which demand is not required to be considered in view of the statutory provisions now made and which will have to be given effect to in any case.

57. Then it was contended that the minimum wages have been fixed under the Minimum Wages Act in respect

of Shops and commercial establishments by the State Government of Maharashtra and in this connection reference was made to the notification appearing at page 118 of the Maharashtra Government Gazette dated 1st April 1971. A perusal of this notification shows that these rates are fixed as minimum rates of wages per month for unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled employees and different wage rates have been fixed for different zones. So far as Bombay zone is concerned the rates are Rs. 200/- p.m. for the skilled, Rs. 160/- p.m. for the semi-skilled and Rs. 120/- for the unskilled. But over and above the basic minimum rates of wages so fixed there is provision of a special allowance which was to be determined by a separate notification. No material has been put on record as to the rate at which this special allowance has been fixed for this category of workmen in the shops and commercial establishments in Bombay. Thus this information is incomplete and much use cannot be made of this data. The learned counsel also urged that the principle of the Crown Aluminium case, 1958 I-L.L.J. page 1, has no application but it is not clear on what basis this submission is made.

58. On behalf of the Society reference was also made to certain financial commitments of the Society on account of extra-rebate and non-rebate goods for which discount is allowed at the time of sales to the customers. The short answer to this argument is that the rebate whenever given has shown a sharp and considerable rise in the quantum of sales and that is the only reason why the scheme of rebate is found profitable and whatever rebate is given for cotton cloth during these specified periods is reimbursed by the Government. There is no material on record to show that the Government has changed this policy or is likely to change this policy in the matter of this kind of subsidy as at present devised. On the other hand, the Society has been formulated and substantially helped from Government funds and mainly for providing a competent and active sales organisation for the products of handloom weavers. Thus the main purpose for which the Society exists is to secure a steady and as expanding a market as possible for handloom goods produced by the weavers spread out in villages and rural areas throughout the country. It is for this reason that the Society has been formulated and it must be said is functioning efficiently in achievement of the object for which the Society is formed. In this context of the antecedents and history of the Society it is not clear why the Society's continuing to function in the same manner should be in doubt. It does not appear that the apprehensions expressed by the accountant in his opinion have any justification about the future of the Society in continuing to do business and to expand it. In fact, the annual reports of the Directors show that they have an ambitious programme for expanding the sales in foreign markets and also increasing the sales depots in India wherever possible. This plan does not exactly fit in with the pessimistic picture drawn by the Chief Accountant and there does not appear to be any justification for it.

59. On an overall considerations of the finances of the Society, increasing sales, its reserves, its capital base, there is no doubt that the Society should be able to bear additional burden to a reasonable extent and is capable of doing so.

60. In my opinion, it will be fair to re-fix the wage scales of the employees in different categories as follows:

Category	Present Scale	Revised scale
1.	Rs. 35-1-50	Rs. 45-2-55-3-70
2.	Rs. 40-2-60	Rs. 55-3-70-4-90
3.	Rs. 60-2-80	Rs. 75-3-105
4.	Rs. 65-4-85-5-120-EB-6-150	Rs. 80-5-105-7-140-10-160-15-235
5.	Rs. 90-6-120-EB-8-200-10-240	Rs. 100-6-130-8-170-12-230-15-275
6.	Rs. 120-10-270	Rs. 140-10-190-15-265-20-285
7.	Rs. 180-10-280-EB-5-15-270	Rs. 200-20-300-25-400-30-520
8.	Rs. 270-15-435-EB-20-495	Rs. 290-20-390-25-490-35-630

61. As regards the dearness allowance the normal practice is to link the dearness allowance with cost of living index because the fixed amount of dearness allowance does not take adequate care of increasing erosion on the money wage even though there is an incremental wage scale. In my opinion, therefore, the employees are entitled to have the benefit of a dearness allowance scheme where the allowance is linked to the cost of living index. The workmen have asked for a scheme of dearness allowance at 100 per cent neutralisation on first Rs. 100/- but at the cost of living index 600. In my opinion it will be reasonable to fix a scheme of dearness allowance as follows:

- (1) The dearness allowance should be paid at the cost of living index 700 at 100 per cent on the first Rs. 100/- basic pay, at 50 per cent on the second Rs. 100/- and 25 per cent on basic pay above Rs. 200/-.
- (2) The variation for 10 points rise above the cost of living index 700 should be on the first Rs. 100/- 4 per cent, on the second Rs. 100/- 2 per cent and on third Rs. 100/- and above 1 per cent.
- (3) The minimum amount of dearness allowance payable shall be Rs. 100/- and the minimum variation shall be Rs. 4/- for every employee.

62. The last question that remains is regarding the date from which it will be reasonable to make the award applicable. Though the demands were raised by the Bombay union in 1966 there were efforts for adjudication and that adjudication had to cease because of reference to the National Tribunal. The Calcutta union had raised the demands in 1969. Ultimately this reference was made in April 1970. In my opinion, it will be equitable to bring into force the revised pay scales and the scheme of dearness allowance from 1st of January 1970. I order accordingly.

63. The payment of dearness allowance on the basis of the scheme fixed above will not affect the claim of house rent allowance and city allowance wherever payable. The ad-hoc allowance of Rs. 20/- and of Rs. 15/- which is being paid to the employees from December 1969 shall be taken into account in calculating the arrears payable on account of revised wage scale and dearness allowance.

N. L. ABHYANKAR,
National Industrial Tribunal.

New Delhi, the 23rd December, 1972

S.O. 37.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal (No. 2), Dhanbad in the industrial dispute between the employers of Gravel Mines, Narsingharh, Post Office, Dhalbhumgarh and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 16th December, 1972.

[No. L-29011(19)/71-LR-IV]

S. S. SAHASRANAMAN, Under Secy.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT
DHANBAD.

Present :

Shri Nandagiri Venkata Rao, Presiding Officer.

REFERENCE NO. 58 of 1971.

In the matter of an industrial dispute under S. 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Parties :

Employers of Gravel Mines, Narsingharh, Post Office,
Dhalbhumgarh,

AND

Their workmen.

Appearances :

On behalf of the workmen :—Shri Durga Pado Das,
General Secretary, Dhalbhum Gravel Khadan
Mazdoor Union.

On behalf of Shri I. B. Chakraborty :—Shri S. Bhagat,
Advocate.

S/Shri Anu Namata, R. K. Panigrahi, P. K. Shaw,
Palaram Shaw and Hari Mohan Bisoi :—In person.

State : Bihar.

Industry : Gravel Mines.

Dhanbad, 11th December, 1972.

AWARD

The Central Government, being of opinion, that an industrial dispute exists between the employers of Gravel Mines, Narsingharh, Post office Dhalbhumgarh and their workmen, by its order No. L-29011/19/71 LR-IV dated 21-7-71 referred to this Tribunal under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 for adjudication the dispute in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule annexed thereto. The schedule is extracted below :

SCHEDULE

"Whether the employers viz. Sarvashri Anu Namata, R. K. Panigrahi, P. K. Shaw, Palaram Shaw, B. N. Bisoi of Narsingharh Gravel Mines, Post office Dhalbhumgarh were justified in not acceding to the following demands of the workmen :

- (a) That the rate of mixed gravel of 2-1/2" be Rs. 8 per 100 cft;
- (b) That the rate of wagon loading be fixed at Rs. 2.50 per 100 cft;
- (c) That the rate of stacking minerals be fixed at Rs. 2 per 100 cft;
- (d) if not, to what relief are the workmen entitled?"

2. The order of reference shows that a copy of it was forwarded to I. B. Chakraborty, Partner, Dhalbhum Stone Agency, P. O. Dhalbhumgarh, District Singhbhum. The failure report of the Assistant Labour Commissioner (C) Chaibasa dated 14-5-1971 accompanying the order of reference also shows that when the dispute was raised before the Assistant Labour Commissioner, the Assistant Labour Commissioner had sent a notice also to I. B. Chakraborty, Partner, Dhalbhum Stone Agency and I. B. Chakraborty had submitted his comments. With a view to S. 18(3)(b) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 I considered it proper to send notice to I. B. Chakraborty to appear in the proceeding as a party to the dispute. Consequently, the notice was issued. Workmen represented by the General Secretary, Dhalbhum Gravel Khadan Mazdoor Union, P. O. Dhalbhumgarh, District Singhbhum as well as S/Shri I. B. Chakraborty, Anu Namata, R. K. Panigrahi, P. K. Shaw, Palaram Shaw, and Hari Mohan Bisoi as legal representative of late B. N. Bisoi filed their statements. The workmen were represented by Shri Durga Pada Das, General Secretary, Dhalbhum Gravel Khadan Mazdoor Union, I. B. Chakraborty by Shri S. Bhagat, Advocate and Anu Namata, R. K. Panigrahi, P. K. Shaw, Palaram Shaw, and Hari Mohan Bisoi were present in person. On behalf of I. B. Chakraborty a witness was examined and a witness was also examined on behalf of the workmen. R. K. Panigrahi, P. K. Shaw, Palaram Shaw made a statement that they have no witness to examine. As Anu Namata was absent and, as such the case proceed against him in accordance with Rule 22 of the Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules, 1957.

3 The case of the workmen is that the average earning of the workmen is very low and it is lower than as provided by the Minimum Wages Act, that no job evaluation has been made and the average earnings of a workman hardly comes upto Rs. 60 to Rs. 75 per month while in the neighbouring mining industries it is Rs. 195, that the system of work is conducted on piece rate basis, that the workmen are deprived of all other legal and legitimate benefits, such

as holidays, medical aid, provident fund, accommodation etc. and that the revised rates be ordered to be implemented from 1969. The case of I. B. Chakroborty is that he has been wrongly made a party in the proceeding, that his firm, Dhalbhum Stone Agency does not employ any labourer in any gravel mines since 20-3-1967 and he ceased to be owner of the gravel mines since the above date, that no labourers were working in any gravel quarries under him and that in view of the facts brought in the conciliation proceeding, he or the Dhalbhum Stone Agency is not an employer in any sense whatsoever and if there was any industrial dispute it was between the employers Anu Namata, R. K. Panigrahi, P. K. Shaw, Palaram Shaw and late B. N. Bisoi of Narsinghgarh Gravel Mines. To the statement of I. B. Chakroborty the workmen filed a rejoinder pleading that I. B. Chakroborty, Partner Dhalbhum Stone Agency is the owner of gravel mines in question and he is the employer of the affected workmen and that even after 20-3-1967 he had fulfilled his liabilities and conceded to the past demands of the affected workmen. The statement filed on behalf of R. K. Panigrahi, Anu Namata, P. K. Shaw, Palaram Shaw and Hari Mohan Bisoi (hereinafter referred to as the employers for the sake of convenience) are identical and they stated that they were only suppliers under Dhalbhum Stone Agency working under an agreement, that for performing the contract of supply they give sub contracts to different persons on job basis who undertake to perform the job on contract basis, that they have no right or independence to fix the rate of raising, loading or stacking materials, that they have no control over the attendance, time of work of the persons for doing the job and that they were not employees or workmen as defined under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. They have also pleaded that the workmen were satisfied with the money paid on contract basis, that they are being paid much more than what is being paid by other concerns of the locality for the identical job and that it is not possible to raise the rates as demanded by the workmen. No rejoinder is filed to these statements. From the pleadings two points arise for consideration viz. (1) whether I. B. Chakroborty, Partner Dhalbhum Stone Agency is the employer of the affected workmen and (2) whether the demand of the workmen for enhanced rates for raising, wagon loading and stacking is justified. The employers cannot be heard to contend that they are not employers of the affected workmen, because of the admitted fact that the affected workmen are employed under them on piece rate basis on fixed rates in their gravel industry.

4. The order of reference shows that the industrial dispute which is referred for adjudication is between the employers of the Narsinghgarh Gravel Mines post office Dhalbhumgarh and their workmen. The dispute mentioned in the Schedule of the Reference has further clarified who the employers of the Narsinghgarh Gravel mines are and they are Anu Namata, R. K. Panigrahi, P. K. Shaw, Palaram Shaw, and B. N. Bisoi (his present legal representative is Hari Mohan Bisoi). Among the names mentioned, the name of I. B. Chakroborty, Partner Dhalbhum Stone Agency is not to be found. On the application of the workmen file No. CH/B(72)/70 from the Assistant Labour Commissioner (C) Chaibasa was summoned. Having gone through the file also carefully I could not find any material on which I could hold I. B. Chakroborty also an employer of Narsinghgarh gravel mines, Dhalbhumgarh (hereinafter called the mines). In his statement I. B. Chakroborty states that from 20-3-1967 he does not employ any labour in the mines. No reason is mentioned in the statement why he was not doing so from 20-3-1967. The inference is obvious that till 20-3-1967 he was working out the mines directly and after the above date the responsibilities had been transferred to the employers. But no agreements or deeds are produced to show that I. B. Chakroborty had transferred the responsibilities to the employers. The employers contended that they are working as suppliers under I. B. Chakroborty under contracts. They have also not produced any document to show the nature of their relation with I. B. Chakroborty from which it could be inferred that the labour in the mines is being appointed by or under directions of I. B. Chakroborty or the rates for raising, wagon loading and stacking of the minerals in the mines are being fixed by him. The workmen as well as the employers have tried their best to show and contended seriously that I. B. Chakroborty was the principal employer of the affected workmen. But they have not produced any evidence to substantiate their case.

No document is marked either on admission or on proof. I am referred to the award of this Tribunal made in Reference No. 35 of 1967 dated 22-3-1968. I have already pointed out repeatedly that the present dispute is between "the employers of Narsinghgarh gravel mines, Post office Dhalbhumgarh and their workmen". The dispute in Ref. No. 35 of 1967 was between "the employers in relation to Messrs Dhalbhumgarh Gravel Stone Company of Messrs I. B. Chakroborty and their workmen". There is no evidence produced before this Tribunal, either documentary or oral, to show that "the employers in relation to Messrs Dhalbhumgarh Gravel Stone Company of Messrs I. B. Chakroborty" are synonymous with "the employers of Gravel Mines, Narsinghgarh, P. O. Dhalbhumgarh". Consequently, I am unable to hold that the award in Reference No. 35 of 1967 has any bearing on the present dispute. On behalf of the workmen, copies of 5 letters and the failure report of the Assistant Labour Commissioner are produced, though none of them is proved or admitted. Yet I have gone through them and find nothing useful in establishing the relationship of employer and employees between I. B. Chakroborty and the affected workmen. Only one witness is examined on behalf of the workmen and he is R. K. Panigrahi, one of the employers. His deposition supports the contention of I. B. Chakroborty instead of the case put up by the workmen or the employers. He says that he was working as contractor under I. B. Chakroborty till 20-3-1967 and after 20-3-1967 he and other 4 employers are doing their own businesses and supplying gravel to Dhalbhum Stone Agency. Employers engage their own labour to collect the gravel and prepare it. Payments to workmen of wages are made by them. The employers maintain separately their own accounts. The employers are independent to appoint their own workmen and discharge them as they choose without reference to the Dhalbhum Stone Agency of I. B. Chakroborty. Supply rate is fixed between employers and I. B. Chakroborty. He further says that the employers have received this year a notice from the Income Tax Department for submission of returns for the last 4 years and they have submitted their returns and also accounts in respect of their respective businesses to the Income Tax Department for the last 4 years. About one and half months ago the Labour Enforcement Officer, Chaibasa came and directed the employers to maintain registers in accordance with the Mines Act. This evidence does not leave any doubt in my mind to hold that I. B. Chakroborty is no more the employer of the affected workmen from 20-3-1967. In one place R. K. Panigrahi, WW.1 has denied that the rates of raising, loading, transporting and stacking are fixed by the employers and stated that they are fixed only by I. B. Chakroborty. Shri Durga Pado Das, the learned representative of the workmen has picked up this stray sentence and argued vehemently that the sentence shows that I. B. Chakroborty alone is the employer of the affected workmen. Firstly, this stray sentence cannot be considered alone without reference to the entire deposition. Secondly, the sentence can also mean that while fixing the supply rate to the employers for supplying of the gravel I. B. Chakroborty calculates the rate of raising, loading, transporting and stacking. It does not mean that I. B. Chakroborty is fixing these rates and this fixation is obligatory on the part of the employers. R. K. Panigrahi, WW.1 has admitted that he has no document to prove that I. B. Chakroborty fixes the rates of the workmen. There is also evidence of Amulya Ratan Sanki, MW.1 examined on behalf of I. B. Chakroborty. He is an employee of Dhalbhum Stone Agency of I. B. Chakroborty. He deposed that there is no connection or relationship between Dhalbhum Stone Agency of I. B. Chakroborty and gravel mines of Narsinghgarh. According to him the employers are conducting their own businesses and employing their own workmen and they alone are responsible for payment of wages etc. to their workmen. On 17-1-1972 an application was submitted on behalf of the workmen to summon two items of documents from I. B. Chakroborty and they are—(1) "the agreement terms and conditions between I. B. Chakroborty, Partner D.S.A. and H.C.C. at Haldia as regards the supply of gravel from the Narsinghgarh Gravel Mines—Under Dhalbhum Stone Agency," and (2) "The records showing the sales tax paid by Shri I. B. Chakroborty, Partner, Dhalbhum Stone Agency to the Govt. of Bihar for selling the gravels to H.C.C. at Haldia." I. B. Chakroborty was directed to produce these two items of documents or submit explanation for not producing either of them. But I. B. Chakroborty has neither produced either of the documents or submitted explanation. It is argued on behalf of the workmen that I. B. Chakroborty suppressed these documents.

As per the description of the documents I am unable to find how they would have helped in establishing the relationship of employer and employee between I. B. Chakroorty and the affected workmen even if either of the documents or both were produced. For these reasons, I find that I. B. Chakroorty has been summoned without proper cause, in terms of S. 18(3)(b) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and he is not an employer of the affected workmen.

5. The demands of the workmen are as regards enhanced rates for raising, wagon loading and stacking of gravel. They demanded that the rate of mixed gravel of 2-1/2" should be Rs. 8 per 100 cft. of wagon loading Rs. 2.50 per 100 cft. and of stacking Rs. 2 per 100 cft. But they have not mentioned the present rates available to them. They say that the average earning of the affected workmen at present is very low and it is lower than as provided under the Minimum Wages Act. The employers have denied the demands of the workmen and further pleaded that the affected workmen are paid much more than what is being paid by other concerns of the locality for identical jobs. There is no document produced on behalf of the workmen to justify the demand for the higher rates. The solitary witness, WW.1 examined on their behalf has not spoken a word to justify the demand. It is also not shown what is the minimum wage fixed for workmen working in a gravel industry as the affected workmen. It is to be remembered that the affected workmen, on their own showing, are piece rated workmen and as such their wages must be increasing and decreasing depending upon their efficiency and hard work. There is no material to assess the quantity of work turned out and the minimum wages earned by each of them in a month. In the absence of such material it is not possible to see if the higher rates demanded by the workmen alone will procure to the affected workmen the minimum wages. For these reasons I am unable to hold that the demands of the workmen are justified.

6. As a result of my above discussion, I find that the employers of gravel mines, Narsingharh, P.O.: Dhalbhumgarh viz. Anu Namata, R. K. Panigrahi, P. K. Shaw, Palaram Shaw and Hari Mohan Bisoi, (legal representative of late B. N. Bisoi) of Narsingharh Gravel Mines, Post office: Dhalbhumgarh were not unjustified in not acceding to the higher rates demanded by their workmen for raising, loading and stacking of the minerals. The award is made accordingly and submitted under S. 15 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

N. VENKATA RAO, Presiding Officer.

नई दिल्ली, 30 दिसम्बर, 1972

का. आ. 38.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार न. भारत सरकार के श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय (श्रम और रोजगार विभाग), की अधिसूचना सं. का. आ. 2866 तारीख 29 जून, 1972 द्वारा केंचला उद्योग को औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) के प्रयोजनों के लिए 8, जुलाई, 1972 से छः मास की और कालावधि के लिए लोक उपयोगी सेवा घोषित किया था,

और यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि लोक हित में उक्त कालावधि का छः मास की और कालावधि के लिए बढ़ाया जाना अपेक्षित है,

अतः अब, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 2 के खण्ड (ड) के उप खण्ड (6) के परन्तुक द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा उक्त उद्योग को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए 8 जनवरी, 1973 से छः मास की और कालावधि के लिए लोक उपयोगी सेवा घोषित करती है।

[क. सं. एस-11025/15/72-एल. आर. 1]

एस. एस. सहस्त्रनामन, अवर सचिव।

New Delhi, the 30th December, 1972

S.O. 38.—Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Rehabilitation) No. S.O. 2866 dated the 29th June, 1972, the Central Government had declared the Coal industry to be a public utility service for the purposes of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), for a further period of six months from the 8th July, 1972.

And, whereas the Central Government is of opinion that public interest requires the extension of the said period by a further period of six months;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to sub-clause (vi) of clause (n) of section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) the Central Government hereby declares the said industry to be a public utility service for purposes of the said Act for a further period of six months from the 8th January, 1973.

[F. No. S. 11025/15/72-LR I]

S. S. SAHASRANAMAN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 29 दिसम्बर 1972

का. आ. 39.—डाक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 9) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारत सरकार के श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय (श्रम और रोजगार विभाग) की अधिसूचना सं. का. आ. 334(ई), तारीख 5 मई, 1972 के साथ प्रकाशित कलकत्ता डाक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) संशोधन स्कीम, 1972 के प्रारूप के बारे में आक्षेप या सुझाव मांगने के प्रयोजन के लिए विनिर्दिष्ट तारीख को 24 जून, 1972 से, इस अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से 2 मास की तारीख तक एतद्वारा बढ़ाती है।

2. इस प्रकार विनिर्दिष्ट अवधि की समाप्ति के पूर्व उक्त प्रारूप के बारे में किसी व्यक्ति से प्राप्त होने वाले आक्षेपों या सुझावों पर केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा विचार किया जाएगा।

[का. सं. 52/16/70 पी. एण्ड डी. (1)]

New Delhi, the 29th December, 1972

S.O. 39.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 (9 of 1948), the Central Government hereby extends the date specified for the purpose of inviting objections or suggestions on the draft of the Calcutta Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Amendment Scheme, 1972, published with the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) No. S.O. 334(E) dated the 5th May, 1972 from the 24th June, 1972 to a date of two months from the date of publication of this notification in the official Gazette.

2. Any objections or suggestions which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the expiry of the period so specified will be considered by the Central Government.

[F. No. 52/16/70-P&D(ii)]

का. आ. 40.—डाक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 9) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारत सरकार के श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय (श्रम और रोजगार विभाग) की अधिसूचना सं. का. आ. 335(ई), तारीख 5 मई, 1972 के साथ प्रकाशित कलकत्ता छीलन और रंगरोगन कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) संशोधन स्कीम, 1972 के प्रारूप के बारे में आक्षेप या सुझाव मांगने के प्रयोजन के लिए विनिर्दिष्ट तारीख को 22 जून, 1972 से, इस अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से 2 मास की तारीख तक एतद्द्वारा बढ़ाती है।

2. इस प्रकार विनिर्दिष्ट अवधि की समाप्ति के पूर्व उक्त प्रारूप के बारे में किसी व्यक्ति से प्राप्त होने वाले आक्षेपों या सुझावों पर केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा विचार किया जाएगा।

[फा. सं. 52/16/70 पी. एण्ड डी. 2]

S.O. 40.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 (9 of 1948), the Central Government hereby extends the date specified for the purpose of inviting objections or suggestions on the draft of the Calcutta Chipping and Painting Workers (Regulation of Employment) Amendment Scheme, 1972, published with the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) No. S.O. 335(E) dated the 5th May, 1972 from the 22nd June, 1972, to a date of two months from the date of publication of this notification in the official Gazette.

2. Any objections or suggestions which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the expiry of the period so specified will be considered by the Central Government.

[File No. 52/16/70-P&D(ii)]

नई दिल्ली, 30 दिसम्बर, 1972

आदेश

का. आ. 41.—यतः (1) श्री राजाराम खारापुरकर, बिहार-नोंका मालिक, (2) श्री वासुदेव करकरे, बिहार-नोंका मालिक, (3) श्री डी. एस. कामत, बिहार-नोंका मालिक, (4) श्री कंटन रॉड्गीस, बिहार-नोंका मालिक, (5) मैसर्स एलेसबाओं पेरीरा एण्ड संस, बिहार-नोंका मालिक, (6) मैसर्स डी. बी. नायक एण्ड एफ. एक्स. ब्रागंजा, बिहार-नोंका मालिक, (7) श्री हरि बसन्त आर. सखालकर, बिहार-नोंका मालिक, (8) श्री हरि कृष्ण नायक, बिहार-नोंका मालिक, (9) श्री रघुवीर फेट्ते, बिहार-नोंका मालिक, (10) श्रीमती वेंगेनिका डीसाँजा बिहार-नोंका मालिक (11) श्री एस. आर. नवलकर, बिहार-नोंका मालिक, (12) मैसर्स हिरालाल एण्ड कम्पनी, बिहार-नोंका मालिक, (13) श्री माधव राय सावन्त, बिहार-नोंका मालिक, और (14) श्री गोंवरियल डी. साँजा, बिहार-नोंका मालिक, वासकोडा-गामा (गाँवा) के प्रबन्धतंत्र से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, जिनका प्रतिनिधित्व गाँवा श्रमिक यूनियन करती है, एक औद्योगिक विवाद विद्यमान है,

और यतः उक्त नियोजकों और कर्मकारों ने औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 10-क की उपधारा (1) के अधीन एक लिखित करार द्वारा इस विवाद के माध्यस्थता

के लिए निर्देशित करने का करार कर लिया है और उक्त माध्यस्थता करार की एक प्रति उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क की उपधारा (3) के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार को भेजी है;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 10-क की उपधारा (3) के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त माध्यस्थता करार को एतद्द्वारा प्रकाशित करती है।

औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 की धारा 10-क के अधीन

करार

नीचे

पक्षकारों के नाम

बिहार-नोंका मालिकों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले कर्मकारों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले

1. श्री राजाराम खारापुरकर, श्री मोहन नायर, बिहार-नोंका मालिक, महा सचिव, वासको डा गामा। गोवा गाँदी श्रमिक यूनियन, वासकोडा-गामा, गोवा.
2. श्री वासुदेव करकरे, बिहार-नोंका मालिक, वासको डा गामा।
3. श्री डी. एस. कामत, बिहार-नोंका मालिक, वासको डा गामा।
4. श्री कंटन रॉड्गीस, बिहार-नोंका मालिक, वासको डा गामा।
5. मैसर्स एलेस बाओं पेरीरा एण्ड संस. बिहार-नोंका मालिक, वासको डा गामा।
6. मैसर्स डी. बी. नायक एण्ड एफ. एक्स. ब्रागंजा, बिहार-नोंका मालिक, वासको डा गामा।
7. श्री. बसन्त आर. सखालकर, बिहार-नोंका मालिक, वासको डा गामा।
8. श्री. हरि कृष्ण नायक, बिहार-नोंका मालिक, वासको डा गामा।
9. श्री. रघुवीर फेट्ते, बिहार-नोंका मालिक, वासको डा गामा।
10. श्रीमती वेंगेनिका डी साँजा, बिहार-नोंका मालिक, वासको डा गामा।
11. श्री एस. आर. नवलकर, बिहार-नोंका मालिक, वासको डा गामा।
12. मैसर्स हिरालाल एण्ड कम्पनी, बिहार-नोंका मालिक, वासको डा गामा।

13. श्री महादेव राव सावन्त,
विहार-नोंका मालिक,
वासको डा गामा ।

14. श्री गौरीरयल डी, सौजा,
विहार-नोंका मालिक,
वासको डा गामा ।

पक्षकारों के बीच एतद्वारा करार किया जाता है कि निम्नीलिखित विवाद को, श्री. फ्राइलानो सी. आर. मचावो, अध्यक्ष मार्ग गोआ नौमरक एसोसिएशन, वासको डा गामा (गोआ) के माध्यस्थ के लिए निर्दिष्ट किया जाय ।

1. माध्यस्थ के लिए विवाद में विशिष्ट मामलें ।

- (1) क्या गोवा गोदी श्रमिक यूनियन द्वारा विहार-नोंका मालिकों/विहार नोंका नियोजकों को दिया गया विहार-नोंका कमीन्दल से सम्बन्धित मांग-पत्र दिनांक जनवरी 1, 1972, न्यायोचित है अथवा नहीं ?
- (2) यदि हां, तो कर्मकार (विहार-नोंका कमीन्दल) किस अनुसंधान के हकदार हैं?
- (2) विवाद के पक्षकारों के द्वारा जिन में अन्तर्नीत स्थानों और उपक्रम का नाम और पता भी सम्मिलित हैं: जैसाकि ऊपर है ।
- (3) प्रश्नगत कर्मकारों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वालों यूनियन, यदि कोई हां, का नाम : गोवा गोदी श्रमिक यूनियन (इण्टक), वासको डा. गामा (गोवा) ।
- (4) उपक्रम में नियोजित कर्मकारों की कुल संख्या : 156.
- (5) विवाद से प्रभावित या संभावित: संभावित होने वाले कर्मकारों की प्राक्कीलत संख्या : 150.

हम यह भी करार करते हैं कि माध्यस्थ का विनिश्चय हम पर बाध्यकर होगा ।

माध्यस्थ अपना पंचाट 60 दिनों की अवधि के अन्दर देगा ।

पक्षकारों के हस्ताक्षर

विहार-नोंका मालिकों/नियोजकों कर्म कारों का
का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले

1. ह./- (राजाराम खारपुरकर) (मोहन नायर)
2. ह./- (वासुदेव केरकर)
3. ह./- (डी. एस. कामत)
4. ह./- (कैटन रोड्रीगज)
5. ह./- (सिआनो पेरीरा)
6. ह./- (डी. वी. नायक और एफ. एक्स. ब्रांजो)
7. ह./- (बसन्त आर. सखालकर)
8. ह./ (हरि कृष्ण नायक)
9. ह./- (रघुवीर फोटो)
10. ह./- (वरीन का डी, सौजा)
11. ह./- एस. आर. बबलकर)
12. ह./- (जे. एस. ठक्कर)
13. ह./- (माधव राव सावन्त)
14. ह./- (गौरीरयल डी, सौजा)

साक्षी :

1. अस्पष्ट
2. अस्पष्ट

वासको डा. गामा, 21 नवम्बर, 1972

[सं. एल./36011/6/72-पी. एण्ड डी.(1)]

New Delhi, the 30th December, 1972

ORDER

S.O. 41.—WHEREAS an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the management of (1) Shri Rajaram Kharapurkar, Launch Owner, (2) Shri Vasudeo Kerker, Launch Owner, (3) Shri D. S. Kamat, Launch Owner, (4) Shri Caitan Rodrigues, Launch Owner, (5) Messrs Elesbao Pereira and Sons, Launch Owners, (6) Messrs D. B. Naik and F.X. Braganza, Launch Owners, (7) Shri Vasant R. Sakhalkar, Launch Owner, (8) Shri Hari Krishna Naik, Launch Owner, (9) Shri Raghuvir Fotto, Launch Owner, (10) Smt. Veronica D' Souza, Launch Owner, (11) Shri S. R. Navelkar, Launch Owner, (12) Messrs Hiralal and Company, Launch Owner, (13) Shri Madhav Rao Sawant, Launch Owner, and (14) Shri Gabriel D'Souza, Launch Owner, Vasco-da-Gama (Goa), and their workmen represented by the Goa Dock Labour Union;

AND WHEREAS, the said employers and their workmen have, by a written agreement under sub-section (1) of section 10A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), agreed to refer the said dispute to arbitration and have forwarded to the Central Government, under sub-section (3) of section 10A of the said Act, a copy of the said arbitration agreement;

NOW, THEREFORE, in pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 10A of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the said agreement.

AGREEMENT UNDER SECTION 10A OF THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT, 1947.

BETWEEN

Name of the Parties

Representing Launch Owners/Employers	Representing Workmen
1. Shri Rajaram Kharapurkar, Launch Owner, Vasco da Gama.	Shri Mohan Nair, General Secretary
2. Shri Vasudeo Kerker, Launch Owner, Vasco da Gama.	Goa Dock Labour Union, Vasco da
3. Shri D. S. Kamat, Launch Owner, Vasco da Gama.	Gama—Goa.
4. Shri Caitan Rodrigues, Launch Owner, Vasco da Gama.	
5. M/s. Elesbao Pereira & Sons, Launch Owner, Vasco da Gama.	
6. M/s. D. B. Naik & F.X. Braganza, Launch Owner, Vasco da Gama.	
7. Shri Vasant R. Sakhalkar, Launch Owner, Vasco da Gama.	
8. Shri Hari Krishna Naik, Launch Owner, Vasco da Gama.	
9. Shri Raghuvir Fotto, Launch Owner, Vasco da Gama.	
10. Smt. Veronica D'Souza, Launch Owner, Vasco da Gama.	
11. Shri S. R. Navelkar, Launch Owner, Vasco da Gama.	
12. M/s. Hiralal & Co., Launch Owner, Vasco da Gama.	
13. Shri Madhav Rao Sawant, Launch Owner, Vasco da Gama.	
14. Shri Gabriel D' Souza, Launch Owner, Vasco da Gama.	

It is hereby agreed between the parties to refer the following Industrial Dispute to the arbitration of Shri Froilance C. R. Machade, President of Marmagoa Stevedores Association, Vasco da Gama (Goa).

I. Specific matters in dispute for arbitration.

- (i) Whether the Charter of Demands dated 1st January, 1972, served on the Launch Owners/Launch Employers by the Goa Dock Labour Union, Vasco da Gama, in respect of the Launch Crew are justified or not?
- (ii) If so, to what relief the workmen (Launch Crew) are entitled to?

II. Details of the parties to the dispute including the name and address of the establishment or undertaking involved:
As above.

III. Name of the Union, if any, representing the workmen in Question: Goa Dock Labour Union, (INTUC), Vasco da Gama (Goa).

IV. Total No. of workmen employed in the undertaking: 150.

V. Estimated No. of workmen affected or likely to be affected by the dispute: 150.

We further agree that the decision of the Arbitrator of shall be binding on us.

The arbitrator shall make the Award within a period of 60 days (Sixty days).

*Signature of the Parties**Representing Launch Owners/Employers**Representing Workmen*

1. Sd/- (Rajaram Kharapurker)
2. Sd/- (Vasudeo Kerker)
3. Sd/- (D. S. Kamat)
4. Sd/- (Caitan Rodrigues)
5. Sd/- (Ciano Pereira)
6. Sd/- (D. B. Naik & F.X. Braganza)
7. Sd/- (Vassant R. Sakhalkar)
8. Sd/- (Hari Krishna Naik)
9. Sd/- (Raghuvir Fotto)
10. Sd/- (Veronica D'Souza)
11. Sd/- (S. R. Navelkar)
12. Sd/- (J. H. Thakker)
13. Sd/- (Madhav Rao Sawant)
14. Sd/- (Gabriel D'Souza)

(Mohan Nair)

Witnesses :

1. Sd/-
2. Sd/-

Vasco da Gama, 21st November, 1972

[No. L-36011/6/72-P&D (i)]

का. आ. 42.—यतः (1) श्री राजाराम खारपुरकर, विहार-नौका मालिक, वास्को-डा-गामा, (2) श्री डी. एस. कामत, विहार-नौका मालिक, वास्को-डा-गामा, (3) वसुदेव केकरे, विहार-नौका मालिक, वास्को-डा-गामा, (4) श्री काइटान रोड्रिगुज, विहार-नौका मालिक, वास्को-डा-गामा, (5) मॅसर्स एलेसवाओ पेरीरा एण्ड संस, विहार-नौका मालिक, वास्को-डा-गामा, (6) मॅसर्स डी. बी. नायक एण्ड एफ. एक्स. ब्रागांजा, विहार-नौका मालिक, वास्को-डा-गामा, (7) श्री वसन्त आर. साखालकर, विहार-नौका मालिक, वास्को-डा-गामा, (8) श्री रघुवार फोट्टो, विहार-नौका मालिक, वास्को-डा-गामा, (9) श्री रघुवीर फोट्टो, विहार-नौका मालिक, वास्को-डा-गामा, (10) श्रीमती बेरानिका डी. सोउजा, विहार-नौका मालिक, वास्को-

डा-गामा (11) श्री एस. आर. नवलकर, विहार-नौका मालिक, वास्को-डा-गामा, (12) मॅसर्स हीरालाल एण्ड कम्पनी, विहार-नौका मालिक, वास्को-डा-गामा, (13) श्री माधव राव सावंत, विहार-नौका मालिक, गोवा और (14) श्री गोंबीरयल डी. सोउजा, विहार-नौका मालिक, वास्को-डा-गामा (गोवा) और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच जिनका प्रतिनिधित्व गोवा डॉक लैबर यूनियन, गोवा (इसके बाध उक्त यूनियन के रूप में निर्दिष्ट) करती है, एक औद्योगिक विवाद विद्यमान है ;

और, यतः, उक्त मालिकों/नियोजकों ने औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 10-क की उपधारा (1) के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत एक लिखित करार द्वारा उक्त विवाद को उसमें वर्णित व्यक्ति द्वारा माध्यस्थता के लिए निर्दिष्ट करने का करार कर लिया है और उक्त माध्यस्थता करार की एक प्रति केन्द्रीय सरकार को भेज दी गई है और वह उक्त धारा की उपधारा (3) के उपबन्ध के अन्तर्गत श्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय (श्रम और रोजगार विभाग) की संख्या एल—36011/6/72-पी. एण्ड डी. (1) तारीख 30 दिसम्बर, 1972 में भारत सरकार के आदेश द्वारा भारत के राजपत्र दिनांक 6 जनवरी, 1973 के भाग 2, खण्ड 3, उपखण्ड (2) में प्रकाशित हो चुकी है ;

और यतः, केन्द्रीय सरकार सन्तुष्ट है कि उक्त निर्देशन करने वाले व्यक्ति पक्षकार के बहुमत का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं ;

अतः, अब, औद्योगिक विवाद (केन्द्रीय नियमावली), 1957 के नियम 8-क के साथ पठित उक्त धारा की उपधारा (3-क) के उपबन्धों के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार उन नियोजकों और कर्मकारों की, जो उक्त माध्यस्थता करार में पक्षपात नहीं हैं, परन्तु, जो उक्त विवाद से सम्बन्धित हैं, सूचना के लिए एतद्वारा यह अधिसूचित करती है कि उक्त निर्देशन करने वाले व्यक्ति प्रत्येक पक्षकार के बहुमत का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं ।

[संख्या एल—36011/6/72-पी. एण्ड डी. (2)]

वी शंकरालिंगम, अवर सचिव ।

S.O. 42.—Whereas an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the management of (i) Shri Rajaram Kharapurkar, Launch Owner, Vasco-da-Gama, (ii) Shri D. S. Kamat, Launch Owner, Vasco-da-Gama, (iii) Shri Vasudeo Kerker, Launch Owner, Vasco-da-Gama, (iv) Shri Caitan Rodrigues, Launch Owner, Vasco-da-Gama, (v) M/s. Elesbao Pereira & Sons, Launch Owners, Vasco-da-Gama, (vi) M/s. D. B. Naik & F. X. Braganza, Launch Owners, Vasco-da-Gama, (vii) Shri Vassant R. Sakhalkar, Launch Owner, Vasco-da-Gama, (viii) Shri Hari Krishna Naik, Launch Owner, Vasco-da-Gama, (ix) Shri Raghuvir Fotto, Launch Owner, Vasco-da-Gama, (x) Smt. Veronica D' Souza, Launch Owner, Vasco-da-Gama (xi) Shri S. R. Navelkar, Launch Owner, Vasco-da-Gama, (xii) M/s. Hiralal and Company, Launch Owner, Vasco-da-Gama, (xiii) Shri Madhav Rao Sawant, Launch Owner, Goa and (xiv) Shri Gabriel D'Souza, Launch Owner, Vasco-da-Gama (Goa) and their workmen represented by Goa Dock Labour Union, Goa (hereinafter referred to as the said union);

And, whereas, the said Owners/Employers and the said union have, by a written agreement in pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 10A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), agreed to refer the said dispute to arbitration of the person mentioned therein, and a copy of the said arbitration agreement has been forwarded to the Central Government and the same has been published, under the provision of sub-section (3) of the said section, with the order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) No. L-36011/6/72-P&D(i), dated the 30th December, 1972, published in Part II, section 3, sub-section (ii) of the Gazette of India, dated the 6th January, 1973:

And, whereas, the Central Government is satisfied that the persons making the said reference represent the majority of the party;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (3A) of the said section, read with rule 8A of the Industrial Disputes (Central Rules), 1957, the Central Government hereby notifies for the information of the employers and workmen who are not parties to the said arbitration agreement but who are concerned in the said dispute, that the person making the said reference represented the majority of each party.

[No. L-36011/6/72-P&D (ii)]

V. SANKARALINGAM, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 22 दिसम्बर, 1972

का. आ. 43.—कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) की धारा 13 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा श्री पी. मधुवन नायर को उक्त अधिनियम और उसके अधीन विरचित किसी स्कीम के प्रयोजनों के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार के या उसके नियंत्रणाधीन किसी स्थापन के सम्बन्ध में या किसी रेल कम्पनी, महापत्तन, खान या तेल क्षेत्र या नियंत्रित उद्योग से संबंधित किसी स्थापन के सम्बन्ध में या किसी ऐसे स्थापन के सम्बन्ध में जिसके एक से अधिक राज्य में विभाग या शाखाएँ हों, सम्पूर्ण केंद्र राज्य और पॉन्डिचेरी संघ राज्यक्षेत्र के महा क्षेत्र के लिए निरीक्षक नियुक्त करती है।

[सं. 21(3)/68-पी. एफ. 1]

New Delhi, the 22nd December, 1972

S.O. 43.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri P. Madhavan Nair to be an Inspector for the whole of the State of Kerala and the Meha Area of the Union territory of Pondicherry for the purposes of the said Act and of any Scheme framed thereunder in relation to any establishment belonging to, or under the control of the Central Government or in relation to any establishment connected with a railway company, a major port, a mine or an oilfield or a controlled industry or in relation to an establishment having departments or branches in more than one State.

[No. 21(3)/68-P.F. I]

दिनांक, 27 नवम्बर, 1972

का. आ. 44.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 73-ब द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और भारत सरकार के श्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय (श्रम और रोजगार विभाग) की अधिसूचना सं. का. आ. 501, तारीख 25 जनवरी, 1972 के श्रम में केन्द्रीय सरकार तिरुमला तिरुपति देवस्थानम प्रेस, तिरुपति की ऐसे क्षेत्र में जिसमें उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय 4 और 5 के उपबंध प्रवृत्त हैं, अवस्थिति को ध्यान में रखाते हुए उक्त प्रेस को उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय 5 के अधीन उद्ग्रहणीय नियोजक के विशेष अधिपक्ष के संदाय से 7 नवम्बर, 1972 से 6 नवम्बर, 1973 तक, जिसमें यह दिन भी सम्मिलित है, एक और वर्ष की अवधि के लिए एतद्वारा छूट देती है।

[सं. फा. 6(84)/69-एच आई.]

27 G of 1/72—12.

The 27th December, 1972

S.O. 44.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 73F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) and in continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) No. S.O. 501 dated the 25th January, 1972 the Central Government having regard to the location of the Tirumala Tirupathi Devasthanama Press, Tirupathi in an area in which the provisions of chapters IV and V of the said Act are in force, hereby exempts the said Press from the payment of the employer's special contribution leviable under Chapter VA of the said Act for a further period of one year with effect from the 7th November, 1972 upto and inclusive of the 6th November, 1973.

[No. 6(84)/69-HI]

शुद्धिपत्र

का. आ. 45.—भारत के राजपत्र, भाग 2, खण्ड 3, उपखण्ड (2) तारीख 20 मार्च, 1971 के पृष्ठ 1362 पर प्रकाशित भारत सरकार के श्रम, रोजगार और पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय (श्रम और रोजगार विभाग) की अधिसूचना सं. का. आ. 1145, तारीख 22 फरवरी, 1971 में चौथी पंक्ति में "प्रवृत्त है" के स्थान पर "प्रवृत्त नहीं है" पढ़ें।

[सं. 602(11)/70-एच आई.]

CORRIGENDUM

S.O. 45.—In the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) No. S. O. 1145 dated the 22nd February, 1971 published in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) dated the 20th March, 1971, at pages 1361-62, in line 5, for "are in force" read "are not in force".

[No. 602(11)/70-HI]

का. आ. 46.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 4 के अनुसूचन में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा यह निर्देश देती है कि भारत सरकार के श्रम, रोजगार और पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय (श्रम और रोजगार विभाग) की अधिसूचना सं. का. आ. 2763, तारीख 27 मई, 1971 में, 'धारा 4 के खण्ड (ग) के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा नामनिर्दिष्ट सदस्यों' से संबंधित प्रविष्ट 18 में, "श्री एन. के. जोशी, श्रम आयुक्त और राजस्थान सरकार के उपसचिव श्रम विभाग, जयपुर," प्रविष्ट के स्थान पर "श्री एन. के. जोशी, श्रम आयुक्त और राजस्थान सरकार के पदेन अपर सचिव, श्रम विभाग, जयपुर" रखी जाएगी।

[फा. सं. यू. 16012/14/72-एच. आई.]

S.O. 46.—In pursuance of section 4 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby directs that in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) No. S.O. 2763 dated the 27th May, 1971, in entry 18 relating to "members nominated by the Central Government under clause (c) of section 4", for the entry "Shri N. K. Joshi, Labour Commissioner and Deputy Secretary to the Government of Rajasthan, Labour Department, Jaipur", the entry "Shri N. K. Joshi, Labour Commissioner and ex-officio Additional Secretary to the Government of Rajasthan, Labour Department, Jaipur" shall be substituted.

[F. No. U-16012/14/72-HI]

दिनांक, 28 दिसम्बर, 1972

का. आ. 47.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स श्री गणेश टाकीज, श्री गंगानगर, राजस्थान नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कुटुम्ब पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबंध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिएं ;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबंध उक्त स्थापन को एतद्द्वारा लागू करती है ।

यह अधिसूचना 1966 के अगस्त के प्रथम दिन को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी ।

[सं. 8/94/67-पी. एफ. 2]

The 28th December, 1972

S.O. 47.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs. Sri Ganesh Talkies Sri Ganganagar, Rajasthan have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of August, 1966.

[No. 8/94/67-PF-II]

का. आ. 48.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स इंदौर लैंड एंड फाइनेन्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, 11, तुकोगंज, मेन रोड, इंदौर (मध्य प्रदेश) नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कुटुम्ब पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबंध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिएं ;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबंध उक्त स्थापन को एतद्द्वारा लागू करती है ।

यह अधिसूचना 1968 के जून के 30वें दिन को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी ।

[सं. 8/125/68-पी. एफ. 2]

S.O. 48.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Indore Land and Finance Private Limited, 11, Tukoganj, Main Road, Indore (Madhya Pradesh) have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirtieth day of June, 1968.

[No. 8/125/68/PF. II]

का. आ. 49.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स कालानी ब्रदर्स (इन्दौर) प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, 11, एम. जी. रोड, इन्दौर (मध्य प्रदेश) नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कुटुम्ब पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबंध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिएं ;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबंध उक्त स्थापन को एतद्द्वारा लागू करती है ।

यह अधिसूचना 1968 के जून के 30वें दिन को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी ।

[सं. 8/126/68-पी. एफ. 2]

S.O. 49.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Kalani Brothers (Indore) Private Limited, 11, M.G. Road, Indore (Madhya Pradesh) have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirtieth day of June, 1968.

[No. 8/126/68/PF. II]

का. आ. 50.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स कालानी ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन, 11, एम. जी. रोड, इंदौर (मध्य प्रदेश) नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की संख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कुटुम्ब पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबंध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिएं ;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबंध उक्त स्थापन को एतद्द्वारा लागू करती है ।

यह अधिसूचना 1968 के जून के 30वें दिन को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी ।

[सं. 8/127/68-पी. एफ. 2]

S.O. 50.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Kalani Trading Corporation, 11, M. G. Road, Indore (Madhya Pradesh) have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirtieth day of June 1968.

[No. 8/127/68/PF. II]

का. आ. 51.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स एजेंस फ्रेंच प्रेस, 41-फ्रेंड्स कालोनी, नई दिल्ली, नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कुटुम्ब पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबंध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए ;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबंध उक्त स्थापन को एतद्द्वारा लागू करती है ।

यह अधिसूचना 1971 की जुलाई के प्रथम दिन को प्रवृत्त हो जाएगी ।

[सं. एस-35019 (80)/72-पी.एफ. 2]

S.O. 51.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Agence France Presse, 41-Friends Colony, New Delhi, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of July, 1971.

[No. S-35019(80)/72-PF.II]

का. आ. 52.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स बजरंग इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स, बी-5, जी. टी. कर्नाल इण्डस्ट्रियल एरिया, दिल्ली-33, जिसमें 1047, लाल कूआ, दिल्ली-6 स्थित उसका कारखाना भी सम्मिलित है, नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कुटुम्ब पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबंध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए ;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबंध उक्त स्थापन को एतद्द्वारा लागू करती है ।

यह अधिसूचना 1970 की जनवरी के प्रथम दिन को प्रवृत्त हो जाएगी ।

[सं. एस-35019 (106)/72-पी.एफ. 2]

S.O. 52.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Bajrang Engineering Works, B-51, G.T. Karnal Industrial Area, Delhi-33, including its factory at 1047, Lal Kuan Delhi-6, have agreed the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of January, 1970.

[No. S-35019(106)/72-PF.II]

का. आ. 53.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स इंडियन ह्यूम पाइप कम्पनी लिमिटेड, थान्थोनिमलाई पोस्ट, करूर-5 नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कुटुम्ब पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबंध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए ;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबंध उक्त स्थापन को एतद्द्वारा लागू करती है ।

यह अधिसूचना 1972 के जुलाई के प्रथम दिन को प्रवृत्त हो जाएगी ।

[सं. एस-35019 (106)/72-पी. एफ.]

S.O. 53.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs. Indian Hume Pipe Company Limited, Thanthonimalai Post, Karur-5 have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishments.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of July, 1972.

[No. S-35019/134/72-PF.II]

का. आ. 54.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स मार्गदर्शी चिट फण्ड (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड, आबिद सेंटर, हैदराबाद जिसमें (1) मैन रोड, विशाखापत्तनम-1, (2) बसन्त रोड, विजयवाड़ा-2, (3) राष्ट्रपति रोड, सिकन्दराबाद-3, (4) जिननल टावर सेंटर मैन रोड, गुंटूर-3 में स्थित इसकी शाखाएं भी सम्मिलित हैं, नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कुटुम्ब पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबंध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए ;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबंध उक्त स्थापन को एतद्द्वारा लागू करती है ।

यह अधिसूचना 1972 के सितम्बर के प्रथम दिन को प्रवृत्त हो जाएगी ।

[सं. एस-35019 (141)/72-पी.एफ. 2]

S.O. 54.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Margadarshi Chit Fund (Private) Ltd., Abid Centre, Hyderabad including its branches at (i) Main Road, Visakhapatnam-1, (ii) Basant Road, Vijayawada-2, (iii) Rashtrapathi Road, Secunderabad-3, (iv) Jinnal Tower Centre, Main Road, Guntur-3 have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of September, 1972.

[No. S-35019(141)/72-PF.II]

का. आ. 55.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स जी. ए. परशुराम एण्ड कम्पनी, 11-4-658/2, लकड़ी का पुल, हैदराबाद नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कटुम्ब पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिएं ;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को एतद्द्वारा लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 1972 की जुलाई के प्रथम दिन को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं. एस-35019 (142)/72-पी. एफ. 2(1)]

S.O. 55.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs G. A. Parashuram and Company, 11-4-658/2, Lakdi Ka Pul, Hyderabad, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of July, 1972.

[No. S-35019(142)/72-PF.II/(i)]

का. आ. 56.—कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कटुम्ब पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) की धारा 6 के प्रथम परन्तुक द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार इस विषय में आवश्यक जांच कर लेने के पश्चात् प्रथम जुलाई, 1972 से मैसर्स जी. ए. परशुराम एण्ड कम्पनी, 11-4-658/2, लकड़ी का पुल हैदराबाद नामक स्थापन को एतद्द्वारा उक्त परन्तुक के प्रयोजनों के लिए विनिर्दिष्ट करती है।

[सं. एस-35019(142)/72-पी.एफ. 2(2)]

S.O. 56.—In exercise of the powers conferred by first proviso to section 6 of the Employees' Provident Funds, and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government, after making necessary enquiry into the matter, hereby specifies with effect from the first July, 1972, the establishment known as Messrs. G. A. Parashuram and Company, 11-4-658/2, Lakdi Ka Pul, Hyderabad for the purposes of the said proviso.

[No. S-35019(142)/72-PF.II/(ii)]

का. आ. 57.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि असारीपल्लम आयल प्रोड्यूसर्स कांआपरेटिव कोर्टेज इन्डस्ट्रियल सोसायटी लिमिटेड, असारीपल्लम, जिला कन्याकुमारी नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कटुम्ब पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिएं ;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को एतद्द्वारा लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 1972 के अगस्त के प्रथम दिन को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं. एस-35019(149)/72-पी.एफ. 2]

S.O. 57.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as The Asaripallam Oil Producers Cooperative Cottage Industrial Society Ltd., Asaripallam Kanyakumari District, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of August, 1972.

[No. S-35019(149)/72-PF.II]

का. आ. 58.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स विजय टाकीज, कोत्तापेट, गुंटूर नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कटुम्ब पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिएं ;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को एतद्द्वारा लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 1972 के जुलाई के प्रथम दिन को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं. एस-35019(152)/72-पी.एफ. 2]

S.O. 58.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs. Vijaya Talkies, Kothapet, Guntur have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of July, 1972.

[No. S-35019(152)/72-PF.II]

का. आ. 59.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मॅसर्स होटल हिन्दुस्तान, कर्नूल, नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कटुम्ब पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहियें ;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को एतद्द्वारा लागू करती है ।

यह अधिसूचना 1972 के अगस्त के प्रथम दिन को प्रवृत्त समझी जाएगी ।

[सं. एस-35019(153)/72-पी.एफ. 2]

S.O. 59.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Hotel Hindustan, Kurnool have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment.

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of August, 1972.

[No. S. 35019(153)/72-PF.II]

का. आ. 60.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मॅसर्स भोरुका स्टील लिमिटेड, सं. 57/58, 2 क्रॉस, कलासीपलियम, न्यू एक्सटेंशन, बंगलौर-2 नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कटुम्ब पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहियें ;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को एतद्द्वारा लागू करती है ।

यह अधिसूचना 1971 के दिसम्बर के प्रथम दिन को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी ।

[सं. एस-35019(160)/72-पी.एफ. 2(1)]

S.O. 60.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Bhoruka Steel Limited No. 57/58, II Cross Kalasipalyam, New Extension, Bangalore-2 have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of December, 1971.

[No. S-35019(160)/72-PF. II(ii)]

का. आ. 61.—कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कटुम्ब पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) की धारा 6 के प्रथम परन्तुक द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार इस विषय में आवश्यक जांच कर लेने के पश्चात् 1 दिसम्बर, 1971 से मॅसर्स भोरुका स्टील लिमिटेड, सं. 57/58, 2 क्रॉस, कलासीपलियम न्यू एक्सटेंशन, बंगलौर-2 नामक स्थापन को उक्त परन्तुक के प्रयोजनों के लिए एतद्द्वारा विनिर्दिष्ट करती है ।

[सं. एस-35019(160)/72-पी.एफ. 2(2)]

S.O. 61.—In exercise of the powers conferred by first proviso to section 6 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government, after making necessary enquiry into the matter, hereby specifies with effect from the 1st December, 1971 the establishment known as Messrs Bhoruka Steel Ltd., No. 57/58, II Cross, Kalasipalyam New Extension, Bangalore-2 for the purposes of the said proviso.

[No. S-35019(160)/72-PF. II(ii)]

का. आ. 62.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मॅसर्स सीतालक्ष्मी हॉल, रिटेल चिकपेट, बंगलौर नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कटुम्ब पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहियें ;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को एतद्द्वारा लागू करती है ।

यह अधिसूचना 1972 के जुलाई के प्रथम दिन को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी ।

[सं. एस-35019(162)/72-पी.एफ. 2]

S.O. 62.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Seethalakshmi Hall, Retail Chickpet, Bangalore-2 have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of July, 1972.

[No. S-35019(162)/72-PF. II]

का. आ. 63.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मॅसर्स भाजी जीवथ खाना एण्ड कम्पनी, कोचीन नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कटुम्ब पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहियें ;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को एतद्द्वारा लागू करती है ।

यह अधिसूचना 1972 की नवम्बर के तीसरे दिन को प्रवृत्त होगी ।

[सं. एस-35019(167)/72-पी.एफ. 2]

S.O. 63.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Bhanjee Jeevath Khona and Company, Cochin-2 have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall come into force on the thirtieth day of November, 1972.

[No. S. 35019/167/72-PF. II]

दिनांक, 30 दिसम्बर, 1972

का. आ. 64.—कोयला खान भविष्य निधि, कटुम्ब पेंशन और बोनस स्कीम अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 46) की धारा 10 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार भारत के राजपत्र, भाग 2, खण्ड 3(2), तारीख 15 जुलाई 1972 में प्रकाशित भारत सरकार के श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय (श्रम और रोजगार विभाग) की अधिसूचना सं. 2(350)/63-पी. एफ. 1, तारीख 19 मई, 1972 में एतद्वारा निम्नीलिखित संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :—

उक्त अधिसूचना में,

- (1) क्रम सं. 2 और 12 तथा उनसे संबंधित प्रविष्टियां लुप्त कर दी जाएंगी और क्रम सं. 3 और 11 और क्रम सं. 13 से 30 को क्रमशः क्रम सं. 2 से 10 और 11 से 28 के रूप में पुनः संख्यांकित किया जाएगा ;
- (2) इस प्रकार पुनः संख्यांकित क्रम सं. 9 में "श्री एस. सी. दम" प्रविष्टि के स्थान पर "श्री ए. चौधरी" प्रविष्टि रखी जाएगी
- (3) इस प्रकार पुनः संख्यांकित क्रम सं. 10 में "सहायक आयुक्त, कोयला खान भविष्य निधि" प्रविष्टि के स्थान पर "क्षेत्रीय आयुक्त, कोयला खान भविष्य निधि" प्रविष्टि रखी जाएगी
- (4) इस प्रकार पुनः संख्यांकित क्रम सं. 28 के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियां अन्तः स्थापित की जाएंगी, अर्थात् :—

29. श्री बी. एन. गुप्ता
30. श्री आर. डी. एन. सिन्हा
31. श्री ए. के. चक्रवर्ती
32. श्री पी. पी. यादव
33. श्री मोहन लाल
34. श्री एम. सी. गलगोतिया
35. श्रीमती इन्दिरा सिन्हा
36. श्री के. एन. मिश्र

कोयला खान भविष्य
निधि निरीक्षक

[सं. 2(350)/63-पी. एफ. 1]

The 30th December, 1972

S.O. 64.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Coal Mines Provident Fund, Family Pension and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948 (46 of 1948), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) No. 2(350)/63-PF.I, dated the 19th May, 1972 published vide S. O. No. 1736 in Part-II, section 3(ii) of the Gazette of India dated the 15th July, 1972 namely:—

In the said notification,

- (i) serial numbers 2 and 12 and the entries relating thereto shall be omitted and serial numbers 3 to 11 and serial numbers 13 to 30 shall be renumbered as serial numbers 2 to 10 and 11 to 28 respectively;
- (ii) in serial number 9 as so renumbered for the entry "Shri S. C. Dam" the entry "Shri A. Choudhry" shall be substituted;
- (iii) in serial number 10 as so renumbered for the entry "Assistant Commissioner, Coal Mines Provident Fund" the entry "Regional Commissioner Coal Mines Provident Fund" shall be substituted;
- (iv) after serial number 28 as so renumbered, the following entries shall be inserted, namely:—

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 29. Shri V. N. Gupta | } Coal Mines
Provident
Fund
Inspectors" |
| 30. Shri R. D. N. Sinha | |
| 31. Shri A. K. Chakravarty | |
| 32. Shri P. P. Yadav | |
| 33. Shri Mohan Lal | |
| 34. Shri M. C. Galgotia | |
| 35. Smt. Indira Sinha | |
| 36. Shri K. N. Mishra | |

[No. 2(350)63-PF.I]

का. आ. 65.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मेसर्स आर्को रोडवेज सर्विस, 93, जंजीकार स्ट्रीट, मुम्बई-3, नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कटुम्ब पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए ;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को एतद्वारा लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 1972 की जनवरी के प्रथम दिन को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं. एस-35018(24)/72-पी.एफ. 2]

S.O. 65.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs. Arco Roadways Service, 93, Janjikaar Street, Bombay-3 have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment;

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of January, 1972.

[No. S. 35018(24)/72-PF.II]

का. आ. 68.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसेर्स इंसिम्पेक्स कार्पोरेशन, 6-D-1, कोर्ट चैम्बर्स, 35, न्यू मरीन लाइन्स, मुम्बई-20 नामक स्थापन से सम्बन्धित नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कटुम्ब पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए ;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को एतद्वारा लागू करती है ।

यह अधिसूचना 1971 के अक्टूबर के 31वें दिन को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी ।

[सं. एस. 35018(55)/72-पी. एफ. 2 (1)]

S.O. 66.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as the Messrs. Insimpex Corporation, 6-D-1, Court Chambers, 35, New Marine Lines Bombay-20 have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirty first day of October, 1971.

[No. S. 35018/55/72-PF.II(i)]

का. आ. 67.—कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कटुम्ब पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) की धारा 6 के प्रथम प्रन्तुक द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार संबन्धित विषय में आवश्यक जांच करने के पश्चात् 31 अक्टूबर, 1971 से मैसेर्स इंसिम्पेक्स कार्पोरेशन, 6-D-1, कोर्ट चैम्बर्स, 35, न्यू मरीन लाइन्स, मुम्बई-20 नामक स्थापन को उक्त परन्तुक के प्रयोजनों के लिए एतद्वारा विनिर्दिष्ट करती है ।

[सं. एस. 35018(35)/72-पी. एफ. 2 (2)]

S.O. 67.—In exercise of the powers conferred by first proviso to section 6 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government after making necessary enquiry into the matter hereby specifies with effect from the Thirty first day of October, 1971 the establishment known as Messrs. Insimpex Corporation, 6-D-1, Court Chambers, 35 New Marine Lines, Bombay-20 for the purposes of the said proviso.

[No. S. 35018/35/72-PF.II(ii)]

का. आ. 68.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसेर्स मुम्बई गोरक्षक मंडली, मूली जेटा मार्केट हाल, शेख मेमन स्ट्रीट, मुम्बई, जिसके अन्तर्गत इसकी शाखाएं (1) कांडीवली कैंटल ब्रीडिंग फार्म, मुम्बई (2) बेटेगांव कैंटल ब्रीडिंग फार्म, मुम्बई भी हैं, नामक स्थापन से सम्बन्धित नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कटुम्ब पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए ;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त

अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को एतद्वारा लागू करती है ।

यह अधिसूचना 1972 के अप्रैल के प्रथम दिन को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी ।

[सं. एस. 35018(82)/72-पी. एफ. 2 (1)]

S.O. 68.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs. Bombay Gow Rakshak Mandali, Mooli Jetha Market Hall, Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay including its branches at (1) Kandivali Cattle Breeding Farm, Bombay (2) Betegoan Cattle Breeding Farm, Bombay have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of April, 1972.

[No. S. 35018/82/72-PF.II(i)]

का. आ. 69.—कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कटुम्ब पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) की धारा 6 के प्रथम प्रन्तुक द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार इस विषय में आवश्यक जांच करने के पश्चात् एतद्वारा मैसेर्स मुम्बई गोरक्षक मंडली, मूली जेटा मार्केट हाल, शेख मेमन स्ट्रीट, मुम्बई, जिसके अन्तर्गत इसकी शाखाएं (1) कांडीवली कैंटल ब्रीडिंग फार्म, मुम्बई (2) बेटेगांव कैंटल ब्रीडिंग फार्म, मुम्बई भी हैं, नामक स्थापन को 1 अप्रैल, 1972 से उक्त परन्तुक के प्रयोजनों के लिए विनिर्दिष्ट करती है ।

[सं. एस. 35018(82)/72-पी. एफ. 2 (2)]

S.O. 69.—In exercise of the powers conferred by first proviso to section 6 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government, after making necessary enquiry into the matter, hereby specifies with effect from the 1st April, 1972 the establishment known as Messrs. Bombay Gow Rakshak Mandali, Mooli Jetha Market Hall, Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay including its branches at (1) Kandivali Cattle Breeding Farm, Bombay (2) Betegoan Cattle Breeding Farm, Bombay for the purposes of the said proviso.

[No. S. 35018/82/72-PF.II(ii)]

का. आ. 70.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसेर्स रमेशचन्द्र प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, 235, किका स्ट्रीट, बम्बई-2 जिसके अन्तर्गत इसकी 606 रेलवेपुरा स्टेशन रोड, अहमदाबाद-2 की शाखा भी है, नामक स्थापन से सम्बन्धित नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कटुम्ब पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए ;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को एतद्वारा लागू करती है ।

यह अधिसूचना 1970 के अक्टूबर के 31वें दिन को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी ।

[सं. एस. 35018(83)/72-पी. एफ. 2]

S.O. 70.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs. Ramesh Chandra Private Limited, 235 Kika Street, Bombay-2 including its branch at 606 Railwaypura Station Road, Ahmedabad-2 have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952) should be made applicable to the said establishment;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirty first day of October, 1970

[No. S. 35018(83)/72-PF-II]

का. आ. 71.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मॅसर्स किरलोस्कर प्रोप्राइटरी लिमिटेड कर्वे रोड कोथरुड, पूना-29 नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कुटुम्ब पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए।

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को एतद्वारा लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 1971 के मार्च के 31वें दिन को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं. एस्-35018(96)/72-पी. एफ. 2(1)]

S.O. 71.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs. Kirloskar Proprietary Ltd. Karve Road, Kothrud, Poona-29 have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirty-first day of March, 1971.

[No. S. 35018(96)/72-PF. II(i)]

का. आ. 72.—केन्द्रीय सरकार कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि, और कुटुम्ब पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) की धारा 6 के प्रथम परन्तुक द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए सम्बद्ध विषय में आवश्यक जांच करने के पश्चात् 31 मार्च, 1971 से मॅसर्स किरलोस्कर प्रोप्राइटरी लिमिटेड, कर्वे रोड, कोथरुड, पूना-29 नामक स्थापन को एतद्वारा उक्त परन्तुक के प्रायोजनों के लिए विनिर्दिष्ट करती है।

[सं. एस्-35018(96)/72-पी. एफ. 2(2)]

S.O. 72.—In exercise of the powers conferred by first proviso to section 6 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government, after making necessary enquiry into the matter, hereby specifies with effect from the 31st March, 1971 the establishment known as Messrs. Kirloskar Proprietary Limited, Karve Road, Kothrud, Poona-29 for the purposes of the said proviso.

[No. S. 35018/96/72-PF. II(ii)]

का. आ. 73.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मॅसर्स रुबी इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स, 24, कला इन्डस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, लाल बहादुर शास्त्री मार्ग, भानदुप, मुम्बई-78 नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कुटुम्ब पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए।

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को एतद्वारा लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 1972 की मार्च के इकतीसवें दिन को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं. एस् 35018(99)/72-पी. एफ. 2]

S.O. 73.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs. Ruby Engineering Works, 24-Kala Industrial Estate, L.B. Shastri Marg, Bhandup, Bombay-27 have agreed that the provisions of the Employees, Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirty first day of March, 1972.

[No. S. 35018(99)/72-PF-II]

DALJIT SINGH, Under Secy.

का. आ. 74.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मॅसर्स एन. एस. एस. एस्टेट, करुकाचल एण्ड माइलेडी करुकाचल, डाकघर चंगानाचरी तालुक जिला कोट्टायम नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कुटुम्ब पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए।

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को एतद्वारा लागू करती है।

यह अधिनियम 1972 के अप्रैल के 30वें दिन को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं. एस्. 35019 (46)/72-पी. एफ. 2]

S.O. 74.—WHEREAS it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs. N.S.S. Estate Karukachal and Mylady Karukachal, Post Office Changanachery Taluk Kottayam District have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment.

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirtieth day of April, 1972.

[No. S. 35019/46/72-PF. II]

का. आ. 75.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मॅसर्स न्यू इण्डिया काफी हाउस, एस. सी. ओ. 8 और 9 सेक्टर, 17-बी चण्डीगढ़ नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कटुम्ब पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किया जाना चाहिए।

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को एतद्द्वारा लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 1972 के अगस्त के प्रथम दिन को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं. एस-35019 (127)/72-पी. एफ-2(2)]

S.O. 75.—WHEREAS it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs. New India Collee House, S.C.O. 8 & 9 Sector 17-B, Chandigarh have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of August, 1972.

[No. S. 35019/127/72-PF-II]

का. आ. 76.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मॅसर्स मधु एन्टरप्राइजेज कालपेट्टा डाकघर साउथ वीनेड तालुक कोझीकोड जिला, केरल नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कटुम्ब पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए।

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को एतद्द्वारा लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 1972 की जुलाई, के प्रथम दिन को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं. एस-35019(139)/72-पी एफ. 2(1)]

S.O. 76.—WHEREAS it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs. Madhu Enterprises, Kalpetta, P.O. South Wyned Taluk Kozhikode District, Kerala have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of July, 1972.

[No. S-35019(139)/72-PF-II/(i)]

का. आ. 77.—कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कटुम्ब पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) की धारा 6 के प्रथम परन्तुक द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार इस विषय में आवश्यक जांच कर लेने के पश्चात् एतद्द्वारा मॅसर्स मधु एन्टरप्राइजेज, कालपेट्टा, डाकघर साउथ वीनेड तालुक, कोझीकोड जिला, केरल नामक स्थापन को 1 जुलाई, 1972 से उक्त परन्तुक के प्रयोजनों के लिए विनिर्दिष्ट करती है।

[सं. एस-35019(139)/72-पी एफ 2(2)]

S.O. 77.—In exercise of the powers conferred by first proviso to section 6 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government, after making necessary enquiry into the matter, hereby specifies with effect from the 1st July, 1972 the establishment known as Messrs. Madhu Enterprises, Kalpetta, P.O. South Wyned Taluk, Kozhikode District, Kerala for the purposes of the said proviso.

[No. S-35019(139)/72-PF-II/(ii)]

का. आ. 78.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मॅसर्स जीतन्त्र स्टील ट्यूब्स लिमिटेड, फरीदाबाद नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कटुम्ब पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए।

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को एतद्द्वारा लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 1972 के अप्रैल, के प्रथम दिन को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं. एस. 35019(147)/72पी एफ 2(1)]

S.O. 78.—WHEREAS it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs. Jotindra Steel Tubes Limited, Faridabad have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment;

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of April, 1972.

[No. S. 35019/147/72-PF. II(i)]

का. आ. 79.—केंद्रीय सरकार कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कटुस्व पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) की धारा 6 के प्रथम परन्तुक द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए संबंध विषय में आवश्यक जांच करने के पश्चात् 1 अप्रैल 1972 से मैसर्स जोतिन्द्र स्टील ट्यूब्स लिमिटेड, फरीदाबाद नामक स्थापन को एतद् द्वारा उक्त परन्तुक के प्रयोजनों के लिए विनिर्दिष्ट करती हैं।

[सं. एस. 35019(147)/72-पीएफ-2(2)]

S.O. 79.—In exercise of the powers conferred by first proviso to section 6 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government, after making necessary enquiry into the matter, hereby specifies with effect from the 1st April, 1972 the establishment known as Messrs. Jotindra Steel Tubes Limited, Faridabad for the purposes of the said proviso.

[No. S-35019/147/72-PF. II(ii)]

का. आ. 80.—यतः केंद्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स यूनिवर्सल इनवेस्टमेंट ट्रस्ट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, 31 सरदार पटेल मार्ग, नई दिल्ली नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कटुस्व पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए ;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को एतद्द्वारा लागू करती हैं।

यह अधिसूचना 1971 के जून के पन्द्रहवें दिन को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं. एस. 35019(164)/72-पीएफ 2]

S.O. 80.—WHEREAS it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs. Universal Investment Trust Private Limited, 31 Sardar Patel Marg, New Delhi have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952) should be made applicable to the said establishment;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the fifteenth day of June, 1971.

[No. S. 35019(164)/72-PF. II]

का. आ. 81.—यतः केंद्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स एच. एम. टी. एम्पलाइज कंज्यूमर्स को-ऑपरेटिव स्टोर्स लिमिटेड सं. ई. 185 कालमसरी, अलवाय नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कटुस्व पेंशन निधि अधिनियम 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए ;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को एतद्द्वारा लागू करती हैं।

यह अधिसूचना 1972 की जुलाई के प्रथम दिन को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं. एस. 35019(166)/72-पी. एफ. 2]

दलजीत सिंह अपर सचिव।

S.O. 81.—WHEREAS it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs. H.M.T. Employees' Consumers' Co-operative Stores Limited No. E. 185 Kalamassery, Alwaye have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment;

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of July, 1972.

[No. S-35019/166/72-PF. II]

DALJIT SINGH, Under Secy.

का० आ० 82.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 73च द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार इससे उपाबद्ध अनुसूची के स्तम्भ (4) में विनिर्दिष्ट कारखानों को, उक्त अनुसूची के स्तम्भ (3) में विनिर्दिष्ट मैसूर राज्य के ऐसे क्षेत्रों में, जिसमें उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय 4 और 5 के उपबन्ध प्रवृत्त नहीं हैं, अवस्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए हुए, उक्त कारखानों को, उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय 5-क के अधीन उद्ग्रहणीय नियोजकों के विशेष अधिवाय के संदाय से, इस अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से एक वर्ष की अवधि के लिए या तब तक के लिए जब तक उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय 5 के उपबंध उन क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त नहीं जाते, जो भी पहले हो, एतद्वारा छूट देती है।

अनुसूची

क्र.सं०	जिला	गांव	कारखाने का नाम और पता
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. बंगलौर	.	मेदिवाला	मेसर्स प्रिंसिजन प्रोडक्ट्स आफ इंडिया 108/9, होसूर रोड, मेदिवाला, बंगलौर-29।
2. बंगलौर	.	अराकेरे	मेसर्स मोनाक्षी स्टील रि-रोलिंग मिल्स अराकेरे गांव, बिल्लेकाहली, बंगलौर-29।
3. बंगलौर	.	होमामान्ना	मेसर्स रवी टायर एंड रबड़ कम्पनी, 7वीं मील, होसूर रोड बंगलौर-29।
4. बंगलौर	.	महादेवपुर	मेसर्स कामनी मेटल एण्ड मालायाज लिमिटेड, व्याइट फिल्ड रोड, महादेवपुर, बंगलौर-48
5. हमन	.	मकलेशपुर	आर० सी० सी० डिपो, मकलेशपुर, हमन जिला।
6. बंगलौर	.	मेदिवाला	मेसर्स एसो इंडस्ट्रिज 15/2, होसूर रोड, मेदिवाला बंगलौर-29।
7. साऊथ कनारा	.	मनिपाल	मेसर्स मनिपाल साजिकल एंड इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स, कोआपरेटिव इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेब्लिश- मेंट मनिपाल, एम० के० जिला।
8. साऊथ कनारा	.	कुलुर	मेसर्स मंगलेश इंडस्ट्रिज कम्पनी (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड, वेस्ट कोस्ट मेन रोड, कुलुर, ए० के० जिला।
9. बंगलौर	.	होंगसांद्रा	मेसर्स चामुंदी स्टील रि-रोलिंग मिल्स, होंगसांद्रा, मेदिवाला डाकघर जिला बंगलौर।
10. रायचूर	.	रायचूर	मेसर्स को-आपरेटिव स्पिनग मिल्स, रायचूर।
11. बीजापुर	.	नलवाड	मेसर्स आंगदी गिनिंग फैक्ट्री, नलवाड, तालुक, बीजापुर जिला।
12. गुलबर्गा	.	कुर्कन्टा	दि सीमेंट कार्पोरेशन आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड कुर्कन्टा, सीमेंट प्लांट, सेदम तालुक, गुलबर्गा जिला।
13. मैसूर	.	गुंडलुपेट	वि गुंडलुपेट तालुक एग्नीकल्चरल प्रोड्यूस को-आपरेटिव मार्किटिंग सोसाइटी लिमि- टेड, गुंडलुपेट, मैसूर जिला।
14. साऊथ कनारा	.	बंटवालमुड़ा	दि बंटवाल तालुक एग्नीकल्चरल, प्रोड्यूस को-आपरेटिव मार्किटिंग सोसाइटी लिमि- टेड, बंटवालमुड़ा, साऊथ कनारा जिला।
15. चिकामगलूर	.	हलीयूर	मेसर्स विज्ञानत इंडस्ट्रिज लिमिटेड, बी० एच० रोड, हलीयूर तारकिरेर डाकघर चिकामगलूर जिला।
16. साऊथ कनारा	.	नेटाना	मेसर्स इंडियन प्लाटफ़ोर्ड मैनुफैक्चरिंग कम्पनी लिमिटेड, सुब्रामणया रोड स्टेजन्, डाकघर नेटाना बरास्ता सुब्रामणया, एम० के० जिला।
17. कोलार जिला	.	बंग रपेट	मेसर्स मैसूर स्पन क्रैकीट पाइप कम्पनी लिमिटेड, पो० बक्स नं० 23, बंगरपेट, कोलार जिला।
18. मैसूर	.	येलवाल	मेसर्स दि मैसूर स्पन क्रैकीट पाइप कम्पनी लिमिटेड, 9वीं मील, मैसूर मेरकारा रोड, येलवाल, मैसूर जिला।

S. O. 82.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 73F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government, having regard to the location of the factories specified in column (4) of the Schedule hereto annexed in areas specified in column (3) of the said Schedule in the State of Mysore in which the provisions of Chapters IV and V of the said Act are not in force, hereby exempts the said factories from the payment of employer's special contribution leviable under Chapter VA of the said Act for a period of one year from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette or until the enforcement of provisions of Chapter V of the said Act in those areas, whichever is earlier.

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	District	Village	Name and address of the factory
1	2	3	4
1. Bangalore	.	Madivala	M/s. Precision Products of India, 108/9, Rosur Road, Madivala, Bangalore-29.
2. Bangalore	.	Arakere	M/s. Meenakshi Steel Re-Rolling Mills, Arakere, Village Billekahalli, Bangalore-29.
3. Bangalore	.	Hongasandra	M/s. Ruby Tyre and Rubber Co., 7th Mile, Hosur Road, Bangalore-29.
4. Bangalore	.	Mahadevapura	M/s. Karnani Metals and Alloys Ltd., White Field Road, Mahadevapura, Bangalore-48.
5. Hassan	.	Sakaleshpur	R.C.C. Depot, Sakaleshpur, Hassan District.
6. Bangalore	.	Madivala	M/s. ESSAE Industries, 15/2, Hosur Road, Madivala, Bangalore-29.
7. South Kanara	.	Manipal	M/s. Manipal Surgical & Engineering Works, Co-operative Industrial Establishment, Manipal, S.K. District.
8. South Kanara	.	Kulur	M/s. Mangalore Industries Co. (P) Ltd., West Coast Main Road, Kulur, S.K. District.
9. Bangalore	.	Hongasandra	M/s. Chamundi Steel Re-Rolling Mills, Hongasandra, Madivala Post, Bangalore District.
10. Raichur	.	Raichur	M/s. Co-operative Spinning Mills, Raichur.
11. Bijapur	.	Natalwad	M/s. Angadi Ginning Factory, Natalwad, Natalwad, Taluk, Bijapur District.
12. Gulberga	.	Kurkunta	The Cement Corporation of India Ltd., Kurkunta Cement Plant, Sedam Taluq, Gulbarga District.
13. Mysore	.	Gundlupet	The Gundlupet Taluq Agricultural Produce Cooperative Marketing Society Ltd., Gundlupet, Mysore District.
14. South Kanara	.	Bantwalmuda	The Bantwal Taluq Agricultural Produce Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd., Bantwal Muda, South Kanara District.
15. Chickamagalur	.	Haliyur	M/s. Vignani Industries Ltd., B. H. Road, Haliyur, Tarkikere P.O., Chickamagalur District.
16. South Kanara	.	Nettana	M/s. Indian Plywood Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Subramanya Road, Station P.O. Nettana Via Subramanya, S. K. District.
17. Kolar District	.	Bangarpet	M/s. Mysore Span Concrete pipe Co. Ltd., Post Box No. 23, Bangarpet, Kolar District.
18. Mysore	.	Yelwar	M/s. The Mysore Spun Concrete Pipe Co. Ltd., 9th Mile, Mysore Mercara Road, Yelwal, Mysore District.

[No. S-38014(47)/72-HII]

DALJIT SINGH, Under Secretary.